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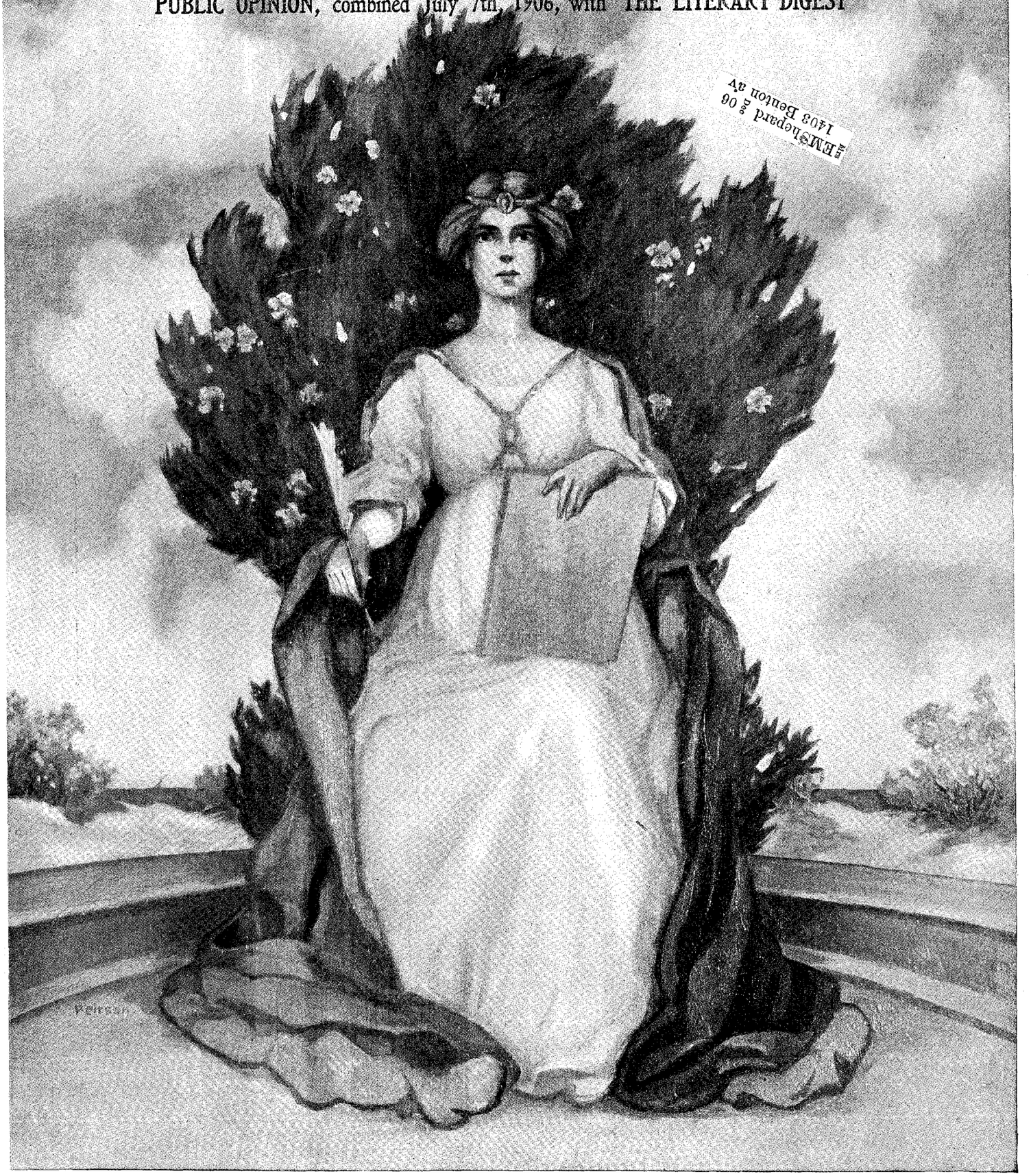
PUBLIC OPINION, combined July 7th, 1906, with THE LITERARY DIGEST



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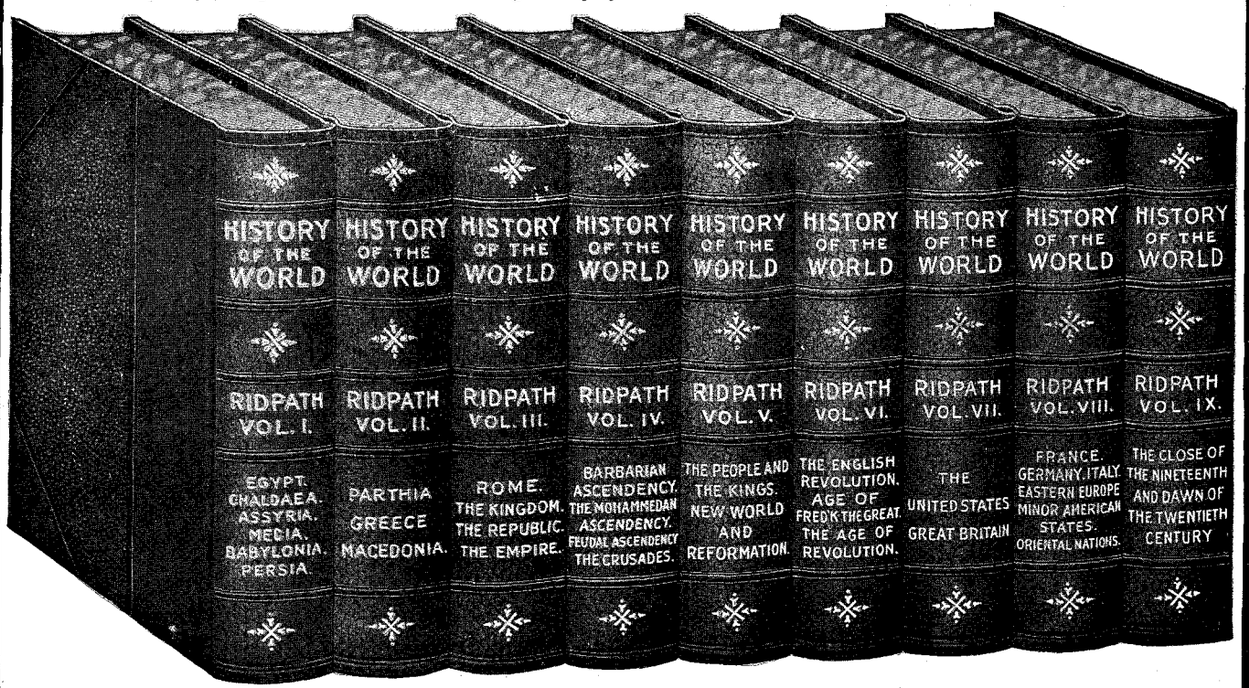
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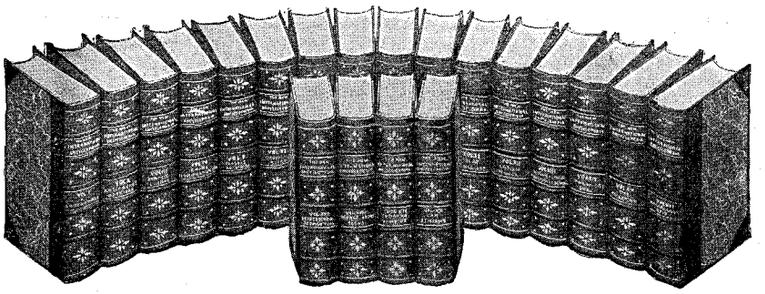

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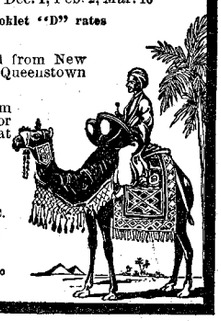

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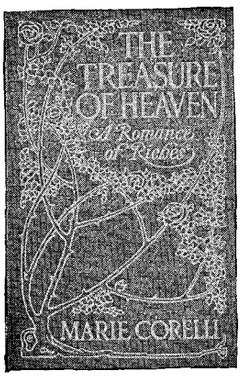

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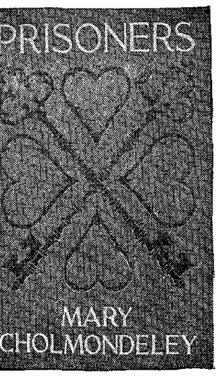

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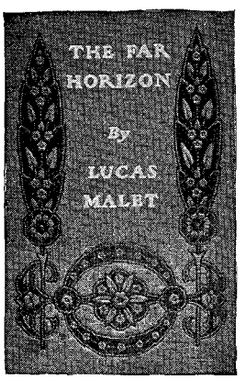

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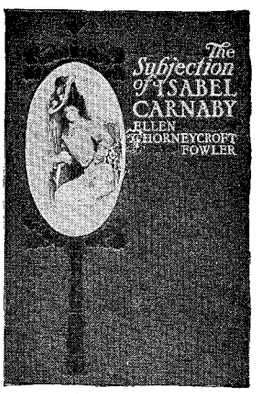

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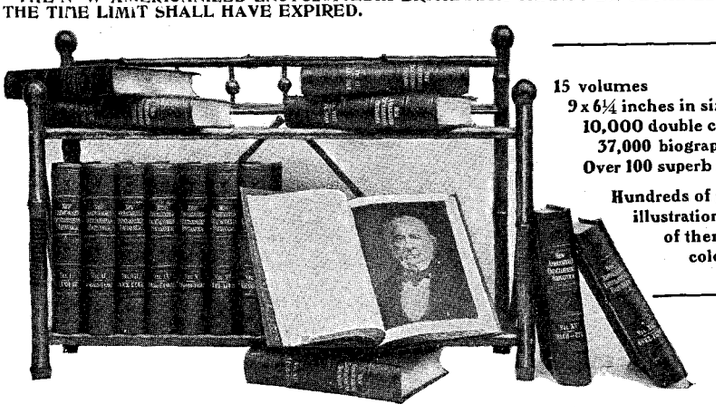

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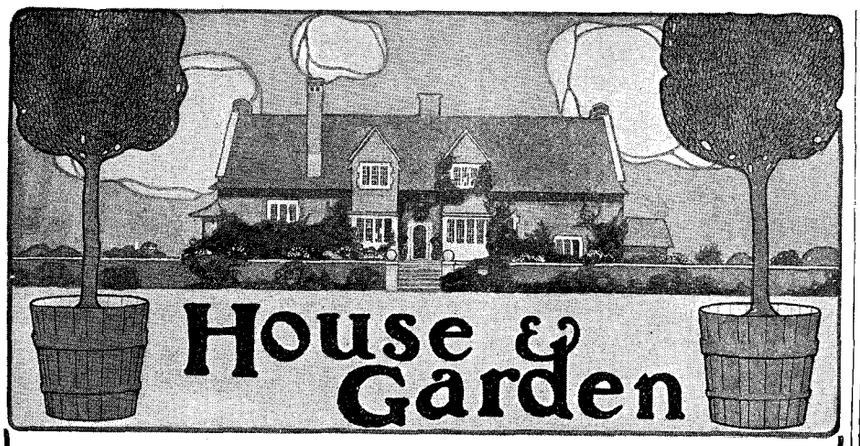

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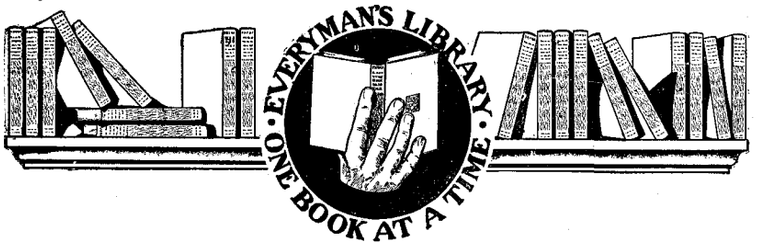

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION, combined July 7, 1906, with THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXIII., NO. 13 NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 29, 1906 WHOLE NUMBER, 858

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

TWO SIDES OF THE CUBAN QUESTION.

AFTER hearing the story of Cuba's troubles told by representative spokesmen of the Palma Government, of the Liberal opposition, and of the associated veterans who tried to mediate between the two, Secretary Taft found himself face to face with what the New York *Times* describes as "an irrepressible conflict over irreconcilable differences." Whatever the issue, adds the same paper, "we manifestly have and for some years shall continue to have a Cuban problem." Since neither side, as *The Evening Sun* remarks, can perceive anything but good in their cause and utter baseness in that of their opponents, it is generally predicted by Washington and Havana despatches that no settlement without armed American intervention would result in permanent peace for the island. Already General Funston has joined Secretary Taft in Havana.

The two sides of the Cuban dispute are presented in the New York *Independent*, by Capt. M. Carillo Aldama, of the Cuban Treasury Department, on behalf of the Government, and by Col. Charles M. Aguirre, chief of the Cuban Revolutionary Junta in the United States, on behalf of the insurrectionists. Captain Aldama ridicules the claim of the insurgents that they have 30,000 men in the field, and asserts that these figures would be more accurate if divided by ten. Not more than 1,500, he states, are provided with as much as twenty-five rounds of ammunition. We read further concerning the cause and the personnel of the insurrection:

"Generally speaking, the rebel forces are composed of the lower strata of Cubans—Spanish laborers, negroes, disgruntled and discontented office-seekers, and others who prefer the excitement of an insurrection to honest work. Hardly a single person of standing or ability is identified with the movement.

"The present trouble is practically confined to three provinces—Havana, Pinar del Rio, and Santa Clara—Eastern Cuba being practically unaffected by the movement.

"Much has been said concerning the causes leading up to the insurrection that has been distorted or absolutely untrue. The essential facts can be stated in a few words. The refusal of the defeated minority to abide by the will of the majority as expressed at the polls is the keynote to the whole situation.

"Gen. José Miguel Gomez, the former Governor of Santa Clara Province, was offered the Vice-Presidency under President Palma. This was refused by Gomez and his followers, as they believed that they would be able to elect him President. When they learned that Gomez did not have a sufficient following to insure his election they refused to vote. In other words, they sulked, and a short time later began to lay plans for an insurrection against the Palma Government. As early as last January the Government learned of these plots, and it is a striking refutation of the charge that President Palma is dictatorial or tyrannical that these instigators of rebellion were not arrested or otherwise molested. . . . . .

"It has been charged that President Palma has summarily removed office-holders from their positions. He has—both Liberals and members of his own party alike. President Roosevelt has

COL. G. C. MENDIETA. GUALBERTO GOMEZ. GEN. JOSÉ MIGUEL GOMEZ.

Senator Zayas stated that he would enter into no negotiations with the Government until these men were released from jail.

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN HAVANA.

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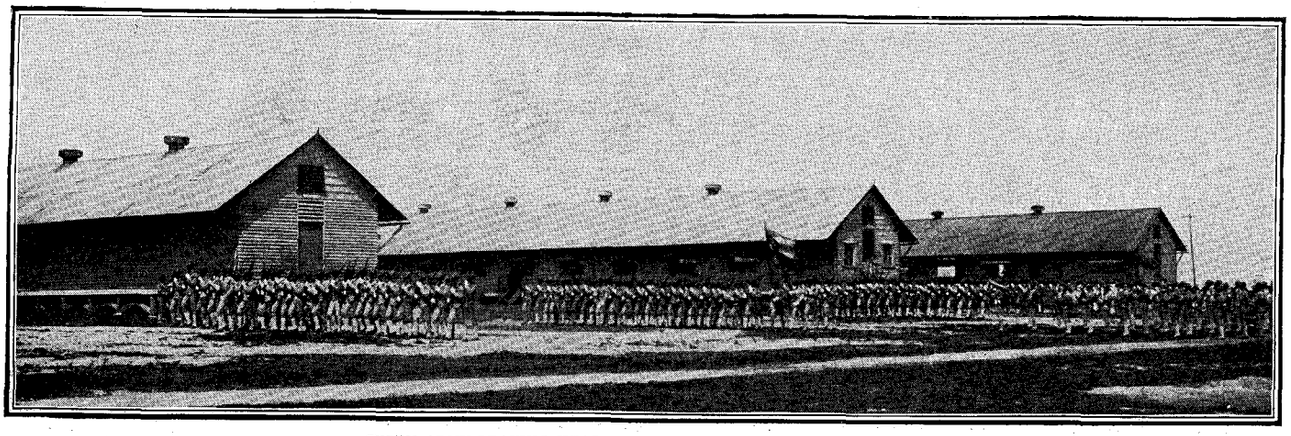


CUBAN ARMY LEAVING HEADQUARTERS FOR THE SCENE OF ACTION.

also removed grafting officials, nor has any word of criticism been heard on that score. The cases are analogous."

Colonel Aguirre tells a different story. He claims that President Palma "has continually trampled on the constitution"; has "suppressed or created offices of every kind, according to his own convenience"; has arbitrarily removed and suppressed Senators and Congressmen; and has generally shown "the greatest contempt" for Congress. We read further:

"Mr. Palma does not hold office by the will of the Cubans as expressed at the ballot-boxes. The election of September, 1905, would have been farcical had it not been tragic, and presents the spectacle of a political party containing a majority of the voters of the island, intimidated and kept away from the polls by the armed followers of Palma.

"Murder was resorted to by the political ruffians against whom we are now making armed revolt. Col. Enrique Villuendas, former secretary to the Constitutional Convention and afterward secretary of the House of Representatives, was assassinated at Cienfuegos, and the men who committed the crime were rewarded.

"It was in this way that Don Tomaso Estrada Palma was reelected President of Cuba for a second term. Armed forces of the Government were employed to assault the political clubs of the Liberals and restrain them from the ballot-boxes. By means of the grossest coercion they protected the fraudulent filling of the ballot-boxes, and the aftermath was what might have been expected.

"Immediately after his so-called election, President Palma proceeded arbitrarily and without warrant of law to dismiss every Liberal from office.

"Numerous Senators and Representatives, altho elected by a popular vote, were removed from office and their positions filled by Palma adherents—in some cases by men who had never even lived in the province they were supposed to represent."

GEN. PINO GUERRA,
Less widely known as Faustino Guerra Puente, military leader of the insurrectionists.

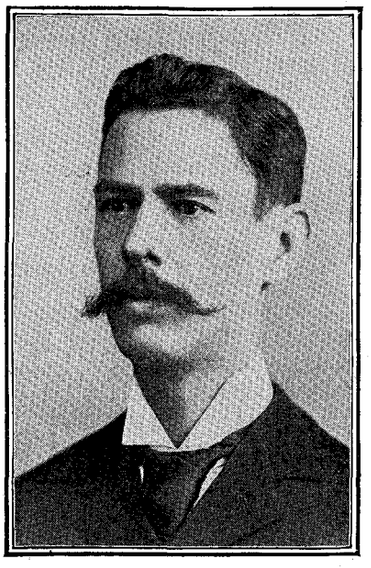
Defining the demands of his party Colonel Aguirre says:

"We have no candidate for the Presidency or any other office; our only desire is to have an honest government—one in which the whole people shall have a voice.

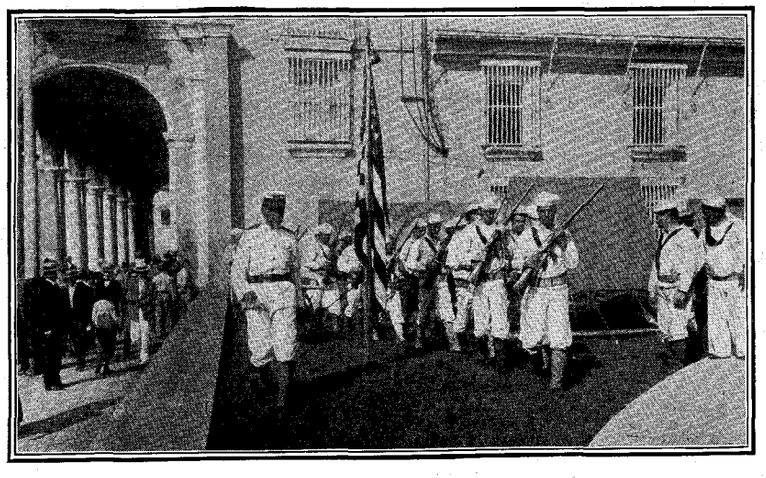
"To this end we demand the retirement of Estrada Palma and the other officers from positions which they hold by fraud and intimidation.

"That the Liberals who were honestly elected to office, both in the General Government and in the municipalities, and who were without just cause removed from office by President Palma, shall be restored to the offices to which they were elected, and that they be allowed to hold office until the next general election.

"We demand that a new general election be held at the earliest possible moment, at which the will of the people shall be determined, and, given an honest count, we promise faithfully to abide by the result of such election, be it in favor of the Liberal party or otherwise."



SENATOR ALFREDO ZAYAS,
Generally recognized as the official representative of the revolution.



AMERICAN SAILORS FROM THE "DENVER" IN HAVANA.

That the insurrectionists regard our good offices with jealous distrust may be inferred from the remark of Loynaz del Castillo, who is quoted as saying: "The United States prevented Cubans from having the glory of conquering Spain, and now it is again trying to prevent them from overthrowing the enemies of liberty."

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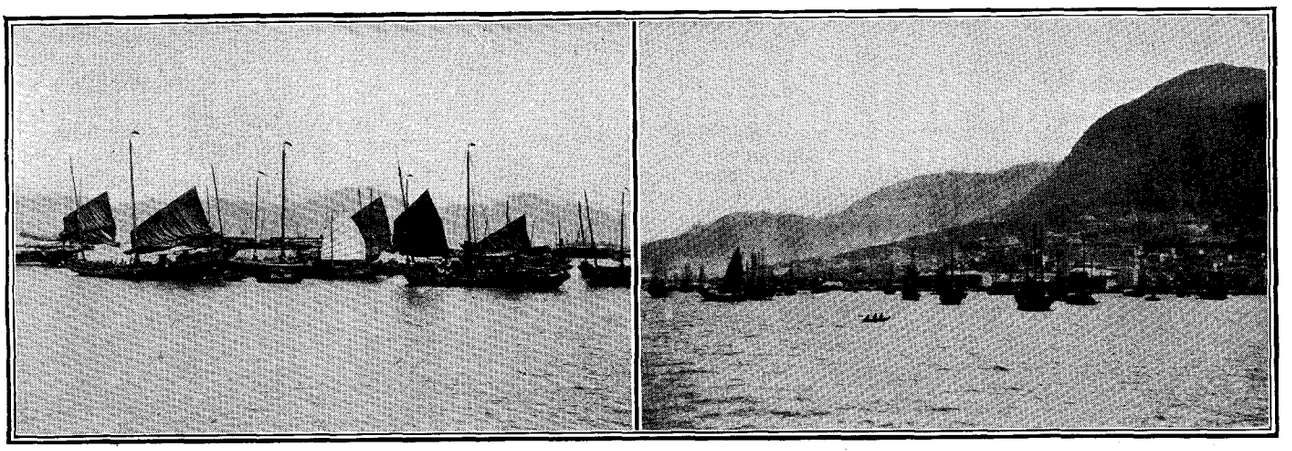

NATIVE JUNKS. FOREIGN SHIPPING.

GLIMPSES OF HONGKONG HARBOR.

THE TYPHOON AT HONGKONG.

TO the year's list of staggering calamities due to sudden and unforeseen manifestations of natural forces—a list already somber enough with its records of earthquake at San Francisco and at Valparaiso—must be added the death-dealing typhoon which swept down upon Hongkong with mysterious suddenness on September 18. A despatch from that city states that the storm "was of a local nature," and that it came without warning, the observatory having predicted only moderate winds. Altho it lasted only two hours it sank a fishing fleet of 600 junks, destroyed nearly all the native shipping in the harbor, and wrought havoc among the docks and buildings of the water-front. Estimates place the loss of life among the Chinese alone at 10,000, and it is said that $20,000,000 would not cover the value of the property destroyed. The foreign shipping which frequents the harbor seems to have suffered less; nevertheless, many steamers, among them a British gun-boat and a French torpedo-boat destroyer, were sunk or driven ashore. The loss is also reported of the American gunboat *Helena*, with eight officers and a crew of 175 men. Hongkong despatches state that public opinion is incensed at the observatory for not reporting the approach of the typhoon, and that an investigation is pending. The Providence *Journal* comments as follows:

"In respect to property loss, and even loss of life, an earthquake and tidal wave combined could scarcely have been more disastrous over the area where the typhoon spent itself. Indeed, it practically created a tidal wave of tremendous proportions in the roadstead, like that which rolled over the city of Galveston, the product of a West-Indian hurricane. Perhaps no storm of equal proportions and effect has struck any harbor in the world since the port of Apia, in Samoa, was swept in 1889, when practically all the shipping was driven ashore or sunk. . . . . .

"There are as yet no reports of any damage by the typhoon elsewhere in its path, either among the islands as far south as the Philippines or on the mainland of Japan or China. Apparently no such reports are to be feared. The storm was evidently localized within a small area; and the fact that it was allowed to roll up after its fashion without being reported from any outlying meteorological station as it came along is evidence that it chose its course over an ocean path too remote from any of the islands along the way to record its passing."

The same paper states that during a typhoon the wind sometimes moves "at the astonishing rate of some 200 to 300 miles an hour." The typhoon, says the Hartford *Courant*, usually

CHEESE IT, THE COP!
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

FIRST AID TO THE SUFFERING.
—Smith in the Brooklyn *Citizen*.

CUBA IN CARTOON.

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originates east or south of Manila, in which cases its route is charted and warnings are issued by the Manila meteorological observatory. It adds:

"When the typhoon gets under way, it is ruin to whatever is in its course. Hongkong is a city set on a small island, with a much protected harbor, but they show you there a building two blocks back from the Bund or water-front and tell you that as a result of one of these storms a ship drove her bowsprit into one of its windows. When the wind and the tide happen to work together, a mighty and irresistible pile of water is forced up the shore, wrecking everything it touches. Visitors in Shanghai last summer in a store back some distance from the river inquired for back numbers of American papers and were informed that the entire supply had been destroyed by a recent typhoon, which had made the water three feet deep in the very place where the visitors were standing."

Says the Newark *News*:

"Hongkong, perhaps the most important *entrepôt* of Oriental trade and a city of about a quarter of a million, will scarcely feel any shock in its business relations with the world; and as its human victims will probably prove in the main poor devils of Chinese the hard-hearted world will shrug its shoulders over that. We have become used to the big horrors this year, and it takes a good deal to make much of an impact on the sensibilities and imagination."

REFLECTIONS ON THE CHARACTER OF TREPOFF.

THAT Dimitri Feodorovitch Trepoff should die quietly at home of natural causes, is considered by the press, as the Providence *Journal* voices its sentiment, a "part of the irony of fate." He was "perhaps the best hated man in Russia," continues *The Journal*, he "had been threatened with assassination by revolutionists many times and shot at more than once," and yet his end came "peacefully in his bed."

Still, while no fanatic's bomb or terrorist's bullet was immediately responsible for his death, "there is no doubt that the life he led hastened the end," says the Toledo *Blade*, and the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* agrees that "he was done to death by the revolution just as certainly as if he had been shattered by a bomb thrown by a devoted fanatic." *The Plain Dealer* continues:

"Trepoff, stalwart and fearless, took upon his broad shoulders the burden of reaction, the terrible load of responsibility for military tyranny. The weight was too heavy and it crushed the giant. The nervous strain, the apprehension of sudden murder, the mental and physical labor, the oppression of universal hatred, the immense load of irresponsible authority have borne down this man of might to the grave as suddenly and with almost as little preparation as would the hand of the assassin."

Estimates of the man vary widely. The Buffalo *Express* on one hand, says that "his death revealed the strain of timidity in his character which may account for many of his actions," since "it resulted from the shattering of his nervous system by the terror of assassination." On the other hand, the Indianapolis *Star* says of him:

"With iron will and strong confidence in the agencies at his command he fought the terror that came by day as well as by night. Time and again he conquered and drove it back. But the color faded from his hair, and if there was ever any content in his life it must have withered away."

The St. Paul *Dispatch* says frankly that "there is nothing that would benefit darkest Russia more than a dozen first-class funerals of the Trepoff type," and the Pittsburg *Dispatch* finds the only thing which can be said, in conformity with the injunction *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*, is a recognition of "his energy and determination in serving the cause of autocracy and his courage and success in defying nihilistic assassination nearly to the day of his death." The Detroit *Journal*, while characterizing him as "the most fearless and faithful servant of the Czar" and "the most pitiless tyrant of his day," adds:

"The splendid courage of Trepoff must at least command admiration. It is a curious whim of fate that he, the leader of the red-handed servants of the Czar, should have died in his bed. Six times had his life been sought, and he was prepared to meet death in the blast of the bomb or by the assassin's bullet. Trepoff was an honest man. Against his name there is no charge of corruption or cowardice. Had he been in command of the Russian forces, had he prepared them for war, the victories of the Japanese might have been less hollow, less disgraceful, less disastrous."

Following a long biographical sketch of Trepoff, which includes a review of his severe repressive measures, the Hartford *Courant* discusses the ethics of his position in this manner:

"The question is as to how far General Trepoff was blame-

THE "FISHERMAN" AND THE GENIE.
Trying to get him back into the bottle.
—Bush in the New York *World*.

HE IS WILLING TO DROP IT.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

THE PARTY AND THE ISSUE.

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worthy. He did not do these things for himself. It is indeed rather more than likely that he was pursuing an ideal. The Czar commanded, and he obeyed. The Czar said, let there be order, and General Trepoff made order. It is difficult to see how he could have done otherwise and obey the Czar. He had been taught, both by his father and in the page school, that the first rule of life is obedience to the Czar. What the boy had thus learned the man may easily have believed. This may have been what General Trepoff meant, when he said of himself that posterity would judge him less harshly than his contemporaries."

MR. BRYAN'S TRUST TEST.

MR. BRYAN'S new dictum that "a corporation controlling more than 50 per cent. of the product in which it deals" is iniquitous, while smaller ones are all right, gives his journalistic critics a chance for a few more shots in his direction. It was Mr. George Smart, editor of *The Iron Trade Review*, of Cleveland, who elicited this opinion. Mr. Smart noticed that Mr. Bryan in his New York speech proposed that the trusts be curbed "by refusing a license to any corporation which controls more than a certain portion of the total product—this proportion to be arbitrarily fixed at a point which will give free operation to competition." So he wrote to Mr. Bryan and asked him frankly what proportion he would fix. Mr. Bryan replied:

"I am not prepared to state just how much a proportion a corporation can control without becoming a trust in the sense that it limits competition, and competition controls the price and terms of sales. For the conduct of my own paper I draw the line at 50 per cent. and do not accept an advertisement of a corporation controlling more than 50 per cent. of the product in which it deals."

The Wall Street Journal treats the 50-per-cent. "dead-line" idea thus, from a Wall Street standpoint:

"Of course no reasonable man will undertake to dispute the conclusion reached by Mr. Bryan. He speaks with the authority of an expert. Still there are some who think that a line drawn at 50 per cent. is no line at all, and that Mr. Bryan's proposition is one of extreme, unmitigated, unadulterated, colossal absurdity. If 50 per cent. is the line that separates a simple corporation from a monopoly then Mr. Bryan is at liberty to accept for his paper, *The Commoner*, an advertisement from Mr. Harriman, for Mr. Harriman's corporation, the Union Pacific, controls the Southern Pacific by ownership of less than 46 per cent. of the stock of that company. Under Mr. Bryan's definition, therefore, the Union Pacific is not a monopoly. The Pennsylvania Railroad has been the controlling factor in the Baltimore & Ohio and the Norfolk & Western by ownership of considerably less than one-half of their capital stock.

"In Wall Street it has long been an accepted principle that control of a property could be effected by ownership of less than one-half. The street has clung to the idea that the line which distinguishes a competing corporation from a trust could not be drawn so as to apply universally. The share of a trade which might enable one corporation to control it would be inadequate in the case of another trade. Mr. Bryan's original Madison Square Garden definition was sufficiently broad. But in designating 50 per cent. as being the proportion of the product which a company must control in order to be a trust he is stating something that is manifestly absurd."

The Iron Trade Review declares its belief editorially that the trust regulation proposed by Mr. Bryan is "of a most dangerous kind." It says:

"To subject the great industries of the country to any such control as he advocates, would be to place them in the hands of Government officials who would probably have no exact knowledge in regard to the different industries, thereby establishing autocratic power which would not be tolerated in any democratic country."

The New York *Sun* indulges in the following sarcastic remarks:

"How about Mr. Bryan himself? By his own test he is a trust. He controls a good deal more than 50 per cent. of the output of Democratic ideas. To be sure, he has made only a quarter of a million dollars or so as yet, according to competent estimates, but he seems to us to be in a fair way to become guilty of millionair-

EVERYBODY SEEMS TO WANT TO GET A VIEW OF ME SINCE I GOT BACK
BUT NOBODY SEEMS TO CARE ANY LINE OF THE VIEWS THEY GET FROM ME SINCE I GOT BACK

A COMMENT FROM MR. BRYAN.
—B. J. Griswold in the Fort Wayne *Daily News*.

ism before long, and while we are not alone in thinking that the country, to say nothing of the Democratic party, would benefit by the destruction of the Bryan monopoly of purges, taint-eradicators, policies, and issues, as well as of delegates and votes, we hope that the time will never come when Mr. Bryan's reckless formula handed out at Winston will be used against himself. He ought really to look a little further ahead than he does, even if it is a pleasure, as he has proclaimed, to open his mouth and let the words come out."

OSTRACIZING THE UNIFORM.

THE social grievance of the British Tommy Atkins—

"It's Tommy this, and Tommy that, and Tommy walk be'ind,
But it's 'thin red line of 'eroes' when there's trouble in the wind"

—appears to have its counterpart in the case of our American blue-jackets. Officials of the Navy Department, we learn from *The Army and Navy Journal*, are much incensed over the treatment accorded the sailors of the Atlantic Fleet, especially those of the *Iowa* the *Indiana* and vessels of the Second Torpedo Flotilla, by the police and citizens of Portland, Me.; and in this connection the press in general admit and deplore the existence of a certain popular prejudice against the wearers of uniform in either service. A body of soldiers or seamen, as one paper points out, arouses enthusiasm in the heart of the civilian; but let this "fine body of men" break ranks and every ranker in it becomes an outcast. The illustration of this prejudice supplied by the case of Portland is thus described in part by Rear-Admiral R. D. Evans in his report to the Secretary of the Navy:

"During the recent visit of the *Iowa*, *Indiana*, and Second Torpedo Flotilla to Portland, Me., which visit was made at the suggestion of the residents of Maine, many of the men from the *Indiana* were treated with great brutality by the police and by a civilian in the presence of the police, from which I may infer that he was a policeman in plain clothes.

"These men were, without a doubt, perfectly sober, and, going in the direction of the wharf at which the ships' boats landed, were clubbed and kicked and knocked down by these police. The civilian, in the presence of the police, drew a revolver and threatened them.

"Nothing but commendation can be said of these blue-jackets

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for their moderation in submitting to these indignities without creating trouble, for they outnumbered the police and without a doubt they could have taken them in charge.

"Another indignity to which these liberty men were obliged to submit took place at a skating-rink. Tickets were sold to them to enter the skating-rink on Peak's Island, and then skates were refused them on the ground that they were dressed in seamen's uniform. Others were refused admittance to other entertainments that were places of common amusement and to which civilians, regardless of their characters or of the condition of their clothes, were admitted if they had the price of admission.

"I presume the owners or managers of places of amusement are not compelled to sell tickets, but it seems a sad comment on the patriotism of the citizens of Portland to say that they objected to sitting beside sober, honest, and industrious men who are in a profession among the most honorable of any in the world."

The Mayor of Portland, in a letter to Captain Tilley, expressed himself as "much disgusted at the treatment accorded the men." Captain Tilley himself describes the "general feeling of unfriendliness" toward the blue-jackets, and adds, "This unfriendliness seemed to be solely because they were United States sailors in uniform." *The Army and Navy Journal* adds to our information on the subject as follows:

"The enlisted men, in their statement to the commanding officer, say that, while they were on the streets of Portland, they were repeatedly ordered to move on, altho they were simply standing on the street in conversation. Those who were present when the incident referred to by Admiral Evans occurred, say that the policeman ordered them to move on, but without giving the party time to move the police officers started to club and kick those in the rear and that they drove them about two blocks in this manner."

The Advertiser, of Portland, Me., is "reluctant to believe" that its guardians of the peace were really guilty of the unprovoked attacks alleged, but admits that "there existed some grounds for complaint of discrimination at places of entertainment." It goes on to say:

"It is a matter of general regret that the Admiral and Secretary have felt it incumbent upon them, because of the charges stated, to place Portland in the list of ports to be avoided because the blue-jackets are likely to receive discourteous treatment here. We are convinced that fuller investigation will acquit our city of this charge of inhospitality. The great publicity given the affair, which reflects upon the city and has a tendency to injure it, would seem to demand that it be inquired into further with a view to settling the rights of the matter."

The Detroit *Journal* is among the papers which wax facetious over the idea of the tars of "Fighting Bob" Evans requiring protection against the "rough words or cross looks of an American policeman," but for the most part we find expressions of regret for the incident, followed by discussions of the complex paradox of sentiment presented by the attitude of the average civilian toward the man in uniform. "What right," asks *The Evening Mail* (New York), "has the average man to feel himself of finer clay than these sturdy young men who could stand him on his head without half trying, whose manhood has perhaps endured the fiery test of battle, whose very profession announces a willingness to sacrifice themselves in the rude altruism of conflict, rather than merely to despoil their neighbor in the cutthroat competitions of commerce?" In an attempt to answer its own question that paper continues:

"It would seem that, with them, the honorable uniform of soldier and sailor suggests at once the overalls of the workingman, which he is expected to discard in his hours of ease, and the atmosphere of dependent institutionalism—the blue or gray garb of workhouse, almshouse, or asylum inmate. Life in army or navy, with the enforced leisure of peace, with the absence of the restraining and softening influence of the family, is felt to be abnormal. With all our glorification of war-devoted courage there is doubtless some lurking dislike to the profession of killing. The Utopians, as Sir Thomas More relates, always hired foreign mercenaries to do their fighting for them, and engaged the services of the very tribes whom they wished to get exterminated.

"Perhaps the curious feud which civilians have with their uniformed defenders is a cropping out of two unpleasant facts that no rhetoric can conceal: (1) War is an anomalous and wasteful thing. (2) The uniform of the soldier or sailor is a displeasing reminder to all civilians that instead of paying men to risk their lives for them they should take their turn, every one of them, in the front line of national defense."

Similar incidents are recalled by the Brooklyn *Times* in connection with Newport and San Francisco. "Personally," remarks the New York *Press*, "we would just as lief see a sailor's jacket in an orchestra seat, if the sea-going person is behaving himself, as a 'Prince Albert' on a war-ship."

The Washington *Star* sounds a warning in this connection:

"The army and navy need men. The service would possibly get more of them if many likely recruits were not deterred from enlisting by the ostracism visited upon enlisted men. Disrespect to the national flag is a heinous offense, while disrespect to the national uniform is the usual thing."

"THE PEOPLE'S LOBBY."

THE period of secrecy in Congress is over, the great conspiracy of silence is at an end, ironically exclaims the New York *Sun* after announcing the program of a new organization to be known as "The People's Lobby." Other papers, however, comment more seriously on the aims of this new "good government association" for the nation, which intends to maintain a sort of vigilance committee at Washington. *The Success Magazine* for October, in its editorial columns, hails the movement as "the first deliberate step toward bringing Congress back to first principles, toward making our representatives really represent us." It will be to Congress and to national politics, we are told, "what Dun's and Bradstreet's are to commercial life—and a great deal more." In the same publication Mr. Henry Beach Needham, the Washington correspondent with whom the idea of "The People's Lobby" originated, points out the need for such a watch-dog at the Capitol, and outlines the plan of procedure. Following the example of the Democratic and Republican campaign committees, the new movement appeals for public support in the form of dollar subscriptions. We are further informed that it numbers already on its governing committee such men as R. M. Allen, secretary of the Interstate Pure-Food Commission; Francis J. Henry, special Government prosecutor in the Oregon land-fraud cases; Samuel McCune Lindsay, secretary of the National Child-Labor Committee; John Mitchell, president of the United Mine-Workers of America; James B. Reynolds, joint author of the Neill-Reynolds meat-inspection report; Lincoln Steffens; and William Allen White. Mr. Needham's outline of the program of the People's Lobby reads as follows:

"With the aid of competent legal counsel, the People's Lobby will examine all public bills and resolutions introduced in Congress; report thereon; forward such reports to the committees of Congress, and give the same publicity through the press.

"It will follow the work of the committees of the Senate and House of Representatives; scrutinize all amendments; fix the responsibility for changes made in bills, for delay in considering and failure in reporting proper measures, and for the favorable reporting of questionable measures.

"It will follow the course of all bills after their emergence from committee, fixing the responsibility for delay in considering popular measures, or for the defeat of the same, and also fixing the responsibility for the advancing of vicious measures, or for their enactment into law.

"It will keep a record of the official acts of every Senator and Representative in such available form as to be of immediate service to newspaper correspondents and magazine writers, and to the people of any State or of any Congressional district.

"It will be of great service to the square, honest member of

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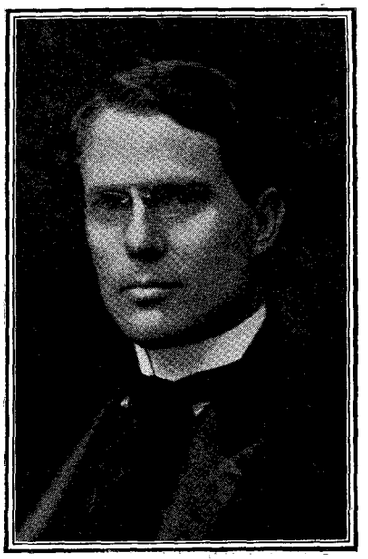
Congress in his legislative work. The People's Lobby will prepare statistics and information for the use of Senators and Representatives, to enable them more effectively to support legislation in the public interest, and to oppose vicious measures. Hereafter the member of Congress need not rely for statistics and information, as he has had to do in the past, on matter prepared by the bureaus maintained by special interests.



MR. HENRY BEACH NEEDHAM.
Originator of "the first deliberate step toward bringing Congress back to first principles, toward making our representatives really represent us."

"The People's Lobby will constitute a national bureau of publicity, whose purpose will be to keep the people fully informed as to the official acts of their elected Representatives at the nation's capital. The organization will work with and through the press associations and the special newspaper correspondents at Washington, and will give aid to periodicals and magazines which seek reliable and authoritative information as to the work of Congress. The People's Lobby is not in the remotest sense a movement looking to the formation of a new political party."

It is true, admits Mr. Needham, that under present conditions the Pure-Food bill has at last become law, the Interstate Commerce Commission has been authorized to fix maximum rates, the tax has been removed from denatured alcohol, and the Federal inspection of meat products has become something more than a farce; "but let it be remembered," he adds, "that these popular measures were wrung from an unwilling Congress by the President." He goes on to say:

"This means that Congress has not changed. . . . Theoretically, the members of Congress themselves form the people's lobby. But, strange as it may seem, the people are not adequately represented in the Congress of the United States. The interests of the people are often neglected—sometimes as much through carelessness as with intent. What can the people do about it? Elect members of Congress who will be representative of the people? Yes. But it takes time to overthrow a machine. The substitution of independent for subservient Representatives and Senators is a slow process. It should go steadily on. But, as an immediate safeguard to popular government—as a factor in achieving government of and by the people—there should be maintained at Washington a people's lobby."

The Evening Post refuses so greatly to despair of the Republic as to believe that "the time has come for so extraordinary a measure of salvage." In further expression of doubt it says:

"Just as the vigilantes of the Sierras ran an undesirable character out of camp when occasion required, so their successors hope to drive the faithless sort of public servants out of the Capitol by sheer weight of general opprobrium.

"Toward so much zeal for the Republic it is very difficult for us to take a skeptical attitude. But we are constrained to doubt if the matter of securing good Federal laws is as simple as having even the most authoritative committee tell Congress what to do and what to leave undone—on pain of being reported to the people. . . . . .

"Conceivably, the task of getting good Congressional Government is not that of contriving a brilliant censorship in the name of the people, but the far greater enterprise of rousing the average voter to a sense of his responsibilities. In other words, the concentration of a certain amount of intelligence, alertness, and fearlessness at Washington is likely to be of little avail, unless these qualities are communicated to the man in the street. Again, the People's Lobby merely professes to do what the special correspondents at Washington are supposed to do already. The representatives of independent papers, at least, are in duty bound to maintain just the sort of scrutiny of laws and persons that this self-constituted vigilance committee proposes. Evidently, routine correspondence might be better done; but it is questionable if it is so bad as to deserve to be superseded by a press bureau specifically devoted to the people's interests.

"We have, however, no inclination to prejudge this enterprise. Its works will judge it sufficiently."

REFORMS FOR CHINA.

DESPATCHES from the Far East suggest that China may yet astonish the world by a metamorphosis no less amazing than that so recently achieved by Japan. Among minor indications that Japan's success in applying to her own needs whatever she found useful in Western civilization has not been lost upon her hitherto reactionary neighbor are the statements that high Chinese officials have discarded the queue and that the Empress-Dowager has issued an edict abolishing the fashion of foot-binding among Chinese women. The latter custom, remarks the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, "is the characteristic Chinese archaism, and its abolition is the most tangible index of progress." From the political and educational fields come other tidings of reform. We read of a proposed new legal code; of a decree making some mastery of Western learning a condition of future employment in the Government service; of the establishment of more than 5,000 primary and secondary schools to advance the new learning in the province of Chili; and of a decree making the Western Sabbath a legal holiday in China. But most significant of all is the statement of

YUAN SHIH KAI,
Viceroy of the Province of Chili, and now Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Army. He announces that he will introduce constitutional government in his own province.

the Imperial Commission, on its return to Peking after its study of Western institutions, that China's weakness is to be found in the antagonism between the rulers and the ruled. Soon after followed an imperial edict which is described by the Seattle *Post-*

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Intelligencer as "the most remarkable state paper of modern times." This edict, as quoted in the despatches, states that "our laws and political system have become antiquated and our country is always in trouble; therefore it is necessary for us to gather more knowledge and draw up a code of laws; otherwise we shall be unworthy of the trust of our forefathers and the people." It goes on to promise certain administrative and financial reforms, and closes with a vague reference to the framing of a constitution "when the people have been educated to understand their relation to the Government." The paper last quoted calls attention to the similarity between this program and that formulated by the Emperor of Japan when his country first realized that it was handicaped by the fetters of tradition. We read further:

"There is a present indication that China proposes to follow exactly in the footsteps of Japan in these particulars. A change as startling, a development as rapid as that of Japan may be expected to follow. The Chinese lack nothing of intelligence in comparison with the people of other nations. Their growth has been hampered by the persistent adherence to ancient forms and a slavish submission to the influence of ancient ideas. The departure which is being taken on the initiative of the Emperor promises results similar to those which have been achieved by Japan, but on an even more remarkable scale. China is more than ten times as large as Japan in population; and has an area more than thirty times that of Japan with Formosa included. . . . . .

"When this vast empire, with its splendid resources, with its 432,000,000 of people, keen traders, trained agriculturists, and skilful artizans, turns to Western ways and adopts Western methods to the extent which Japan has done, it dazzles the imagination to attempt to predict the consequences to the world. The one thing which stands out most clearly now is that the countries bordering on the Pacific are to experience a tremendous change before another generation comes on the field; and that the commerce on the Pacific will completely dwarf that on the Atlantic."

Many papers detect signs of a popular ferment in China. Thus the Chicago *Chronicle* remarks:

"All this is strikingly like what has been going on in Russia for many months—the people making demands and the Government yielding little by little and most reluctantly and in the evident hope that the people will be satisfied with concessions of form without concessions of substance and that the Emperor and the bureaucrats will somehow be able to retain their power unimpaired. . . . . .

"It will be fortunate not only for China, but for the world, if the Chinese Government makes real reforms and real concessions, thus averting the disorders and violence and general demoralization of which Russia is the unhappy victim."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* surmises that administrative reform will come slowly in China, if it comes at all, and that we may not hope to see the fashions of many centuries vanish overnight. It states, moreover, that the present government of China "is perhaps the most complicated in the world." The San Francisco *Chronicle* thinks it will be a long time before the Chinese can be fitted for a constitution. It says:

"A constitution, as we understand the term, is a general law unchangeable by the king or emperor of his own authority. If it is not such a law it is not a constitution. But a constitution unchangeable forever is not a desirable thing. If, however, changes will from time to time be necessary, and if the emperor, having promulgated it, can not thereafter change it, there must be some other authority for that purpose. That authority, with us, rests with the whole people. Nothing short of that will answer our idea of a constitution. But before a nation can act on such a question there must be a real nation, having substantially homogeneous ideals, prejudices, and interests. It is unnecessary to say that there is not now any such nation within the confines of China, and that it must take a long time to produce one."

The Journal of Commerce glances back to the abortive experiment of reform which Kang Yu Wei led the Emperor to attempt in 1898. We read:

"The new attitude of the Empress-Dowager and her advisers toward the reform of the political institutions of China marks an absolute revolution of sentiment among those responsible for the government of one-sixth of the human race. . . . Since the Empress-Dowager intervened to put an end to the Emperor's comprehensive scheme of reform, and placed beyond the pale of the law all who had been in any way connected with its promotion, a great change has taken place, and the wisdom of 1898, which became the treason of 1899, has finally reasserted its power and promises to be the basis on which the whole Government of China will be remodeled. . . . . .

"The recommendations of the reformers of 1898 in regard to the legislative branch of the Government were somewhat vague, the only approach to a parliament being found in the suggestion that in every circuit of about thirty counties there should be established a local legislature, and in each county a 'people's council,' which was to be presided over by a director and a deputy who were to meet with the county gentry in council and carry on reforms, while the district magistrate was to be relegated to the exclusive duty of looking after the punishment of crime and the collecting of revenue. The idea of a representative body, like the Japanese Diet, evidently did not enter the mind of Kang Yu Wei, tho he was very thoroughly impressed with the principle that the object of establishing a government is for the good of the people, and that, if the people are not considered, the whole is but an empty name. The commissioners who have lately returned from the investigation of foreign institutions appear to be fully committed to the adoption of some scheme of representative government. While it is quite true that, if the Japanese model be adopted, this would imply no real diminution of the imperial power, it would very effectually limit the initiative of the great Chinese bureaucracy which has so long thriven on the ignorance and helplessness of China's millions."

American papers are showing much interest in the progress of a popular-reform party in China which calls itself the "Restorer-of-Rights." This party urges the extension of the boycott with the ultimate object of driving foreigners from the country. Nevertheless, as the Indianapolis *Star* points out, "it wants the sympathy of the United States and England, and expects to get it." Thus:

"Its leaders present the argument that the Anglo-Saxon lends his aid to the under dog, and they, being the minority party in the Chinese political organization, feel that they are entitled to the good-will of the two nations. At the same time they are doing everything in their power to drive Englishmen and Americans from the country. But with Chinese cleverness they plead that persons directly affected are not in a position to influence foreign offices—that the problem is one for statesmen, not traders. The logic is not clear to the Western mind, but it is probably as lucid as a mountain stream to its enunciators."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

PROBABLY the President thinks he can spell success in the same old way.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

THE Czar can be thankful for one thing. He is not hounded by office-seekers.—*The Cleveland Leader.*

"NECESSITY is the mother of in(ter)vention" is now the watchword of the annexationists of Cuba.—*Tammany Times.*

THAT low chuckling sound accompanying the despatches from Havana appears to proceed from the vicinity of Madrid.—*Detroit News.*

THE new tunnels under the Hudson River will be greatly appreciated as an additional means of getting out of New York.—*Philadelphia Press.*

MR. ROCKEFELLER says the average American struggles too much. He always did let the other fellow do all the struggling.—*Cleveland Leader.*

CHICAGO is charged fifty-eight cents more for a certain school reader than is Indiana. But look how much more Chicago needs it.—*Omaha News.*

A WHOLE lot of candidates for Congress will have to go through the campaign feeling that they are not big enough for Gompers to tackle.—*Toledo Blade.*

MR. BRYAN has changed his mind and will not go abroad again. Perhaps he is afraid conservative Democrats might arrange a farewell for him.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE public may not be ready for the government ownership of railroads; but neither is it quite prepared for railroad ownership of the government.—*Kansas City Star.*

A CABLEGRAM announces that the town of Kwareli, in the Caucasus, is buried under a sea of mud. Kwareli must be running a political campaign on the New York system.—*Brooklyn Times.*

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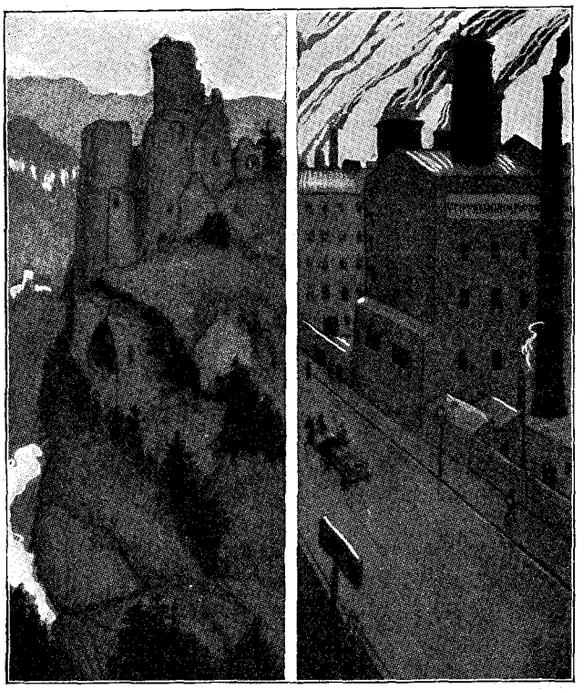
FOREIGN COMMENT.

INFUSING "AMERICANISM" INTO GERMAN BUREAUCRACY.

THE German and Austrian press are considerably stirred up over the appointment of Bernhard Dernburg, "the American," to be director of the German Colonial Department. Mr.



THE OLD AND THE NEW FEUDALISM.
The old robber castles are fallen. But new ones have arisen to replace them.
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

Dernburg is a German, of Jewish extraction, but he has won the nickname of "the American" by his energy and sagacity in business. His mind may have been influenced by six years of business training, in his young manhood, in the financial circles of New York city. The grave scandals of "graft" in the German Colonial Department, we are told by the German press, led Prince Buelow to choose for this place a man who will banish officialism and militarism from the colonial administration and run it on business lines. He is expected to introduce a system under which the German colonies, like the British, can develop their resources under local governments, without undue influence from Berlin.

The bureaucrats, however, give him a rather frosty welcome. Thus the *National Zeitung* (Berlin) exclaims:

"Bernhard Dernburg! Does not his nomination seem like a falling down before trade and industry? We scarcely like to say so. Probably a greater, finer, more solid man might be found in the financial world. But the choice has been made, and we acquiesce. One thing is certain, Bernhard Dernburg will have his hands full in reducing to order the miserable muddle of our colonial affairs."

The *Berliner Tageblatt* sneers at the appointment of a "mere business man" to such a place; and the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) treats it with sarcasm. The *Preussische Zeitung* (Berlin) also expects the experiment to fail. The *Reichbote* (Berlin), however, thinks the appointment a wise one; and the *Morgen Post* (Berlin) approves the introduction of business men into the affairs of state. The *Pester Lloyd* looks for reforms. Several papers, like the *Tägliche Rundschau* (Berlin) and the *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, are rather doubtful, but hope for the best, while the *Kreuzzeitung* (Berlin) and the *Kölnische Volkszeitung* await results.

The coming modernization of German official life is seen in the present appointment by the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna). Speaking of officialism and individual talent, this journal observes that the latter should be and eventually will be allowed full play in the struggle for preeminence. To quote:

"This present battle of life, in which men look each other in the face, this wary wrestling-match of nations, demands the services of strong, energetic, keen men. Modern political life calls for just such men, so wide is its theater, so vast and overwhelming its responsibilities. It is therefore with sincere sympathy that we see in Germany, the classic land of bureaucracy, such a man as Dernburg, who has had his practical training far away from imperial officialism, called to be a leader in a high government department. Since bureaucracy has failed, a bank director is called upon for help. In this fact we see the opening up of a new era."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CATHOLIC PROTEST AGAINST THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

IT was said by "a certain distinguished observer" quoted by the Paris *Temps* that Pius X. could do no better service to the radical republic which he abhors than by flatly refusing to accept the Separation law and its consequences. Yet that is exactly what he did (as quoted in these pages August 25, page 215). That the Pope has made a mistake is the opinion of many French bishops and priests, as well as of many laymen. The Paris press are full of discordant utterances on this subject. All the papers of France, in fact, with the exception of reactionary, Royalist, Loyalist, and anti-Semitist organs, condemn the encyclical and see in it a menace to the future peace of France. Most important therefore is the so-called "supplication" which is being signed by French ecclesiastics in growing numbers, and contains, according to the *Temps*, a protest addressed to the Pope on the course he has thought good to take. The signatories of this "supplication" describe themselves as "French Catholics deeply attached to their faith and worship, who with the candid minds and resolute courage of true sons venture to address their father, and to set forth to his holiness the serious consequences which are bound to follow on the unqualified rejection of the proposed public-worship

THE FRENCH BISHOPS.
"Dear brethren, think of becoming shopkeepers and workingmen! One way out is offered us—let us take it!"
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

associations." They declare that the last encyclical produced the most painful impression in the highest Catholic circles. In fact, the papal decision is likely to injure the Catholic Church in France

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THE RUSSIAN BUREAUCRACY TO FRANCE.—"I feel, dear lady, that in spite of your aid I must ere long succumb."
—*Szezutek* (Warsaw).

and further the ends of Protestantism. To quote the words of these "suppliants":

"It must already be taken for certain that Protestantism, by means of its associations of public worship already constituted and prepared to enter upon their work, will win the favor of the State, and in a short time take the favorable positions which we shall be constrained to abandon. Protestantism will occupy our churches and presbyteries, and will be enabled also to claim the souls of the faithful."

The protest takes a much more energetic and outspoken tone when its signatories imply that there was no ground for the uncompromising attitude against the French Government which the Pope has assumed. In the language of the supplication:

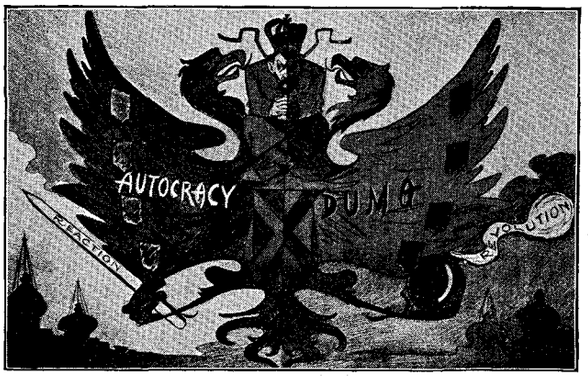
"But we venture to ask you publicly and in the hearing of the world, what thousands of Catholics are asking each other in a whisper. Is religious dogma really threatened by the Separation law? We are Catholics because we stand firm on your side, and we shall remain Catholics even through the devastation of a possible fratricidal war, for nothing can turn us from you. But, Holy Father, you must not blame us because we live in a country of clear thinking and desire to learn the real and compelling reasons for this unlooked-for *non possumus* of yours. Upon what considerations is based this decision which took us all by surprise, and must most surely, as you yourself allow, entail upon us so many more and more grievous sufferings?"

They remind the Pope that Leo XIII. made peace with Bismarck, and ask why Pius X. should be more intolerant toward France than his predecessor was toward Germany. As a matter of fact, they add, French ecclesiastical opinion was hardly consulted in the matter. A considerable majority of the French bishops had consented to give the Separation law a fair trial. But foreigners, not Frenchmen, decided the question for France. To quote:

"Your Holiness has considered it right to accept and prefer, to the decision made in France that which was arrived at by a committee of German, Italian, and Spanish ecclesiastics, while the interests of France were represented by only a single Frenchman, who was outvoted. . . . Real France, which constitutes no partizan cabal, and neither intrigues nor agitates, but is active in thought and practical effort, was entirely on the side of the bishops who declared for submission to the law."

A curious comment on the fear expressed by the protesters that other denominations will take possession of Catholic churches is furnished by the organ of the Freemasons, the *Acacia* (Paris), which remarks:

"In the buildings which have been reared in every quarter to be for centuries devoted to religious superstition and the gratification of ecclesiastical ambition, we perhaps shall some day be authorized to preach our doctrines. Instead of the clerical psalmody which still resounds there, the beat of the chairman's gavel, the acclamations of the Masonic brethren, and all the ceremonial utterances of our order will awake the echoes of the immemorial arches."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



NICHOLAS IS ASSAILED ON BOTH SIDES.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

The Russian Government's Example to the Terrorists.—The indiscriminate murder methods of the terrorists in Russia engage the attention of a St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Standard*. We are told that the Central Committee of the Socialist Revolutionary party, hitherto the principal terrorist organization, has repudiated all responsibility for the butchery at Premier Stolypine's villa, as it is no longer the predominant terrorist influence in Russian centers. Indiscriminate slaughter has become the order of the day. Every one sets up his private guillotine, or rather flings the bomb and fires the pistol whenever he chooses. Yet the Government has set the example, says General Kuzmin-Karavaieff, one of the leading Liberals and ex-professor of law in the Military Academy of Jurisprudence, speaking to the

POOR FOOLS! THEY THINK THEY CAN HOLD THE BULL WHEN ONCE HE HAS TASTED FREEDOM!
—*Kosa* (St. Petersburg).

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VIEW OF SYZRAN TO-DAY.
A city of 32,000 population in the southeastern part of Russia, destroyed by revolutionists.

correspondent of *The Standard*, who details the opinion of his interlocutor thus:

"The Government first set the example. The Government has found the existing laws, the dictatorial ordinances, martial law, and military courts too great a restraint, and leaps across these barriers at every step. It has put itself on the same plane as the revolutionists. The Government borrowed the revolutionists' methods and surpassed them, and now the revolutionists are borrowing from the Government. . . . Admiral Dubassoff cannonaded residential houses in Moscow because revolutionists forced their way into them and fired from roof, window, or courtyard. General Min and Colonel Riemann slew without inquiry into guilt or innocence. They allowed themselves to be misguided by blind zeal and hate, and the desire to inspire terror. It was no longer a question of putting only those out of the way who were known to be dangerous to the state. The situation appeared to demand a multitude of victims. It seems that the same motive is now animating the revolutionists. Bomb-throwing has assumed the sinister forms of anarchism abroad, formerly wholly unknown in Russia."

PRICE OF GERMAN FAVOR TO ENGLAND.

GERMANY is leveling a pistol at the head of England, according to the London press, and demanding: "Your friendship, or your life. Include me in your *entente* with France. Turn the household of two into a household of three, or I——" That, at any rate, is the way British publicists interpret an article in the September *Deutsche Revue* (Berlin), which English papers suppose to be inspired by William II.

The writer in the *Revue* contends that England risks disaster in trying to maintain her *entente* with France as a counterpoise in the balance of power in Europe. Her safest alternative is to establish friendly relations with Germany. Thus:

"Germany might advance as a powerful argument (and let us hope she would be listened to) that England's sole policy in the interests of peace must consist in offering her adherence to Germany. This would produce a much better guaranty of peace than Hague conferences and proposals for disarmament. Nor would this change the relations between France and England, the latter having declared that the *entente* is to remain a permanent factor in her foreign policy. Even if England were to make free and open overtures to Germany, France would never doubt England's friendship toward her. The hopes of Franco-German understanding, and the establishment of more friendly feelings on the part of France toward Germany, are, however, likely to be disappointed by delusive anticipations and groundless fears, which an Anglo-German union might tend to allay.

"This policy of *ententes*, which excludes Germany and is directed against Germany, is an exceedingly dangerous policy. Yet the system of counterpoises in the European balance of power will survive so long as England tries to please France by repelling Germany. Germany is thus obliged to stand on the *qui vive*. Thus England has two alternatives in taking her position toward Germany. She may maintain her present relations with France,

WILLIAM II.—"Won't you please let me play, too?"
—*La Silhouette* (Paris).

with the risk of their turning out disastrous, or take the only safe course of including Germany within the circle of her *ententes*."

The London *Times* discusses the article at length in a firm and serious tone. *The Times* accuses Germany of trying to obtain the

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hegemony in Europe by breaking the balance of power settled by the Anglo-French *entente*, the Russo-French Alliance, and the Triple Alliance. The most influential of English organs thinks that Germany is uttering a threat against England, and trying to force her into compliance and complicity with the plans of the German Emperor. *The Times's* editorial thus concludes:

"The *crux* of the article lies in the contention, stated in an almost menacing form, that England must choose between two alternatives, that of adopting toward Germany the policy, which might easily be 'disastrous,' of an 'Anglo-French counterpoise,' or of extending the circle of its friendships to include Germany. This implies an altogether new and momentous doctrine. For the last thirty years the peace of Europe ha: been secured by a system of counterpoises, and we are not aware that Germany had ever hitherto allowed her own right to be questioned, or had questioned that of other Powers, to seek in a system of *ententes* and alliances those combinations which might appear to be most effective for the preservation from time to time of the balance of European power. The *entente* between France and England represents the first occasion on which a third Power has ventured to maintain that a friendly relationship between two Powers must be construed as hostile to a third Power, unless that third Power be allowed to convert a *ménage à deux* into a *ménage à trois*. It is necessary to use plain language. We do not believe that German solicitations in London will affect our relations with France, any more than German threats in Paris affected them a year ago. Those relations are based upon considerations of common interests and of general policy, which have commended themselves equally to the Governments and the people of both countries. We see no reason whatever why we should quarrel with Germany, or why Germany should quarrel with us, but we do see many reasons why our relations with Germany can not, in present circumstances, acquire the same character of intimacy which our relations with France have now happily acquired. To modify these relations, whether by addition or by subtraction, at the bidding of Germany, would be to recognize a sort of German hegemony in Europe; and history is there to tell us that England's greatness is based upon her resistance in the past to similar claims of hegemony, whether they were put forward by a Charles V. or a Louis XIV. or a Napoleon."

The London *Spectator* speaks even more decidedly. The French may not exactly love the Germans, we are told, but the French Republic is at present intensely pacific, and no one dreams that an attack on Germany is meditated. Thus:

"It is necessary to point out that the whole of the German complaint and menace addressed to us rests on the assumption that France is in an aggressive mood toward Germany, and that Germany is in actual danger of attack from France. Never was there a better example of the wolf accusing his pacific neighbor of hostile intentions. . . . Our answer to the German overtures is perfectly clear. We will do anything that honor and prudence allow in order to come to a good understanding with Germany except quarrel with or in any way derogate from our pacific understanding with France. If the alternative is, 'Be friends with us or with France!' the nation will choose France without hesitation. If, on the other hand, the alternative is, 'Let us be friends with you as well as France,' the nation will say: 'Certainly, provided that you do nothing injurious to France, and abandon toward her the policy of menace and coercion.'"

The Saturday Review (London) thinks that the threatening tone of the article in the German review will rob it of all good effect in conciliating better relations between the two countries, and accuses the writer of making "one or two big mistakes," remarking:

"The great fault, however, of all German semiofficial communications is the almost invariable adoption of a tone of menace which irritates the other side. It is too reminiscent of the revolutionary maxim '*Sois mon frère ou je te tue*' to be really effective. We are still seriously assured by the *Deutsche Revue* that the Delcassé policy prevails in France and that the idea there is ever of a combination which shall isolate Germany. This pronouncement can surely be hardly serious. If there is any event Frenchmen wish to avoid, it is war with Germany. They have shown that with unmistakable emphasis."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PAN-AMERICANISM AS SOUTH AMERICA SEES IT.

THE South-Americans regard with suspicious eye, to judge from the South-American press, the Rio de Janeiro Congress, and the idea of Pan-Americanism, with corollaries of interarbitration and closer trade relations with the United States. It is true, as we are informed, that seventeen republics of North, Central, and South America have signified their adherence to Pan-Americanism as an idea or an ideal. These are the United States, Costa Rica, Uruguay, Brazil, Peru, Honduras, Ecuador, Mexico, Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, Cuba, Panama, Nicaragua, Guatemala, and Colombia. But suspicions against the Northern Republic have not been allayed even by Mr. Root's "honeyed words," says *The South American Journal* (London), "a weekly paper giving publicity to all matters affecting the development and prosperity of South and Central America." According to the *Prensa* (Buenos Ayres), the most important paper on the Southern Continent, there is dread lest Washington should interpret Pan-Americanism as meaning Anti-Europeanism. The *Prensa* continues as follows:

"The nations of South America possess sufficient intellectual culture to know where their own interests lie, and they accept the valuable additions to their population yielded by North America and Europe to their mutual advantage. They are partizans neither of Europe nor of the United States, and are prepared to safeguard their own interests, leaving their gigantic rivals to struggle alone in the commercial arena. The Latin-American republics will not take hand in the conflict. They will, however, be most decidedly in favor of the one who will sell the best goods at the lowest price, and pay the best price for South-American products."

The writer states further that the South-American delegates went to Rio de Janeiro, not to please the United States or to celebrate the supremacy of that country, but for the sake of confirming harmonious trade relations. But they depend on Europe for immigrants, their greatest need.

A like impartial, suspicious, and exalted selfishness seems to characterize the utterances of other journals. The *Chileno* (Santiago de Chile) observes:

"We do not scout at North-American influence, which is immensely powerful, but we ought not to turn our backs on Europe. On the contrary, we ought to maintain and cherish European ties, not because of the commercial profits we derive therefrom, but because European nations alone can serve as a counterpoise and a bulwark against North-American influence. The moment that influence loses the serene and peaceful character which is represented in Mr. Root, it may be suddenly changed by an access of exaggerated imperialism into an actual menace."

The writer fears that the Congress at Rio de Janeiro was summoned by President Roosevelt solely in the interests of the United States, and was intended "to turn into earnest the humorous formula 'South America for the North-Americans.'"

El Imparcial (Santiago) points out one advantage that may come, in fact the only real one, from Pan-Americanism. It observes:

"We desire American solidarity solely in the hope that it may bring a day when all the countries concerned may think more of maintaining peace and of their mutual obligations and duties than of the advantages or recognition they obtain from past military glories. Only in this sense do we think the visit of Mr. Root of any importance."

The *Lei* (Santiago de Chile) thinks that the advantages in the way of progress reaped from the Pan-American Congresses have been *nil*. To quote:

"We repeat in the most explicit terms that these congresses have brought no promotion of mutual cooperation between the peoples of America; they have suggested no measure worth speaking of to the legislative bodies; they have done nothing to further the progress, prosperity, or greatness of nations as they proposed to do. They have been nothing but cloud castles transformed into realities by the imagination of ardent and poetical minds, and crumbling into nothingness in the frosty air of reality and experience."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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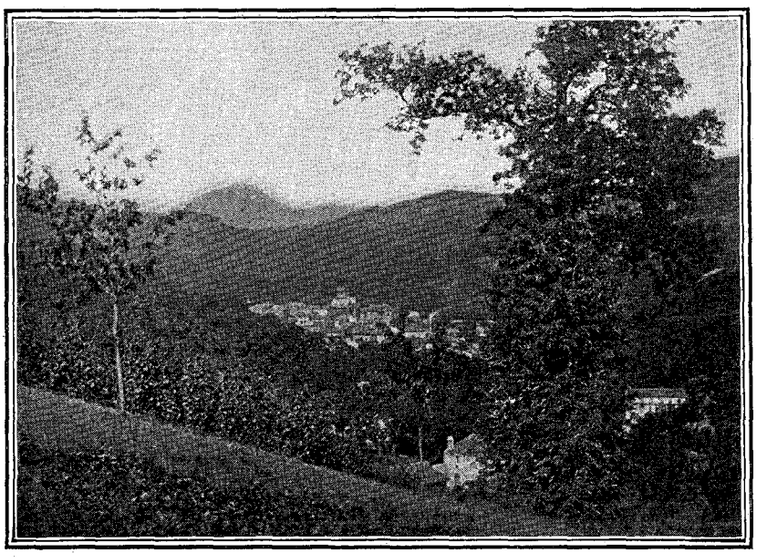
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE MYSTERY OF RUBBER.

INDIA rubber is such a familiar product and its uses in the arts are so varied and important that it is somewhat surprising to find that we are really ignorant of its nature and do not even know whether it is actually present in the vegetable juices from which it is obtained, or is developed therefrom by chemical change due to the treatment to which those juices are subjected. This we learn from an address delivered by Prof. Wyndham Dunstan before the chemical section of the British Association, at York, on "Some Imperial Aspects of Applied Chemistry," and quoted in part in *The Electrical Review* (New York, September 8). Professor Dunstan notes that the cultivation of the Para rubber-tree has now become so successful that its product commands a higher price than the native Para rubber. This has stimulated the establishment of rubber-plantations in spite of the recent impetus to investigations looking toward the making of caoutchouc by chemical synthesis. At any rate, the speaker notes, chemistry can render great service in rubber production and utilization. Knowledge of its constitution has led to its production in a purer condition, but we have still much to learn about the nature of the remarkable coagulation of the latex. Says Professor Dunstan:

"As is well known, the latex is a watery fluid resembling milk in appearance, which contains the rubber, or, as I think more probable, the immediate precursor of rubber, together with proteids and other minor constituents. The constituent furnishing rubber is in suspension, and rises like cream when the latex is at rest. On the addition of an acid, or sometimes of alkali, or even on mere exposure, coagulation takes place and the rubber separates as a solid, the other constituents for the most part remaining dissolved in the aqueous liquid or 'serum.' The first view taken of the nature of the coagulation process was that, like the coagulation of milk by acids, it is dependent upon a process of proteid coagulation, the separated proteids carrying down the rubber during precipitation."



A VIEW OF THE AUVERGNE MOUNTAINS,
Some of whose "extinct" volcanoes may become active.

This explanation, we are told, is not chemically complete, and peculiarities connected with the coagulation are opposed to it. Experiments at the Imperial Institute point to the conclusion that the so-called "coagulation" has nothing to do with the albuminous substances in the fluid, but is a chemical change by which an unknown liquid constituent is turned into a solid. Beyond the fact that this liquid is possibly a hydrocarbon, nothing is known of it, and its nature remains a problem for future chemical investigation. Regarding the natural sources of caoutchouc, Professor Dunstan tells us that they are much more widespread than is generally supposed. He says:

"Altho the finest caoutchouc for technical purposes is only yielded by half-a-dozen plants, under whose names these varieties of caoutchouc pass, there can scarcely be a doubt that the elastic substance in each case possesses a very similar, if not identical, chemical structure. Nearly all the latices and similar fluids furnished by plants contain more or less caoutchouc. Even opium, which is the dried juice of the capsule of the poppy, contains caoutchouc, while the opium yielded by certain Indian species contains a notable proportion. Chemistry must determine the means by which caoutchouc can best be separated from these relatively poor latices. In view of the increasing production of the nearly pure caoutchouc . . . the question is not a pressing one at the moment. Moreover, it can not be doubted that chemical science will sooner or later be able to take a definite step toward the production of rubber by artificial means.

"The production of caoutchouc by chemical means has, indeed, virtually been accomplished in its formation from isoprene. The exact nature of this change has still to be determined. When this has been done it will only remain to cheapen the cost of production to make the manufacture of synthetic rubber a purely practical problem. I should be the last to discourage the great extension of rubber-planting which is now taking place. It is warranted by the present demand for the material. It has also to be remembered that the actual cost of producing raw rubber, which is at present about twenty-five cents per pound, will probably be reduced, and the market price of rubber may eventually be so considerably lowered that, as with quinin, the synthetic production could not be profitably carried on."

WILL THE FRENCH VOLCANOES ERUPT AGAIN?

IN the region of Auvergne, in the south-central part of France, are the celebrated extinct volcanoes known as the Puys. A French geologist, Mr. Boule, has just noted in *La Géographie* (Paris) that some of these show signs of not being really extinct, any more than was Vesuvius when that volcano rose from the rest of centuries and overwhelmed Pompeii. From an abstract in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, August 25) we translate the following:

"Tho we may assert that these latest French volcanoes became extinct not less than 10,000 years ago, we can not fix a superior limit without considerable doubt, say between 15,000 and 40,000 years.

"In any case, is it still possible that after so long a rest a new phase of activity may appear? There is no impossibility about it, for Mezenc, the Coirons, and Mont-Dore, during their active career, were certainly silent for longer periods than that which has elapsed since the time when the mastodon lived in our country; erosion had caused their volcanic outflows to disappear in great part, when new craters opened and new outflows issued.

"But this possibility of new activity is all theoretic. And there is a way of 'feeling the pulse' of volcanoes to ascertain whether they are dead or only asleep. There are, in fact, certain correlative symptoms of latent activity, warm or cold fumaroles, discharges of hydrocarbons, accumulations of carbon dioxid, and finally, in a certain degree, warm springs.

"Now there are in the Central Range numerous warm springs; there are even accumulations of carbon dioxid; . . . we may even see discharges of hydrocarbons . . . such as bitumen. And it is a somewhat disquieting fact that the subterranean temperature increases with depth at an unusual rate near Riom, the increase being 1° C. for each 14 meters instead of each 33. There is, then, in the chain of the Puys a focus of heat more intense and nearer the surface than in other regions.

"'In fine,' concludes Mr. Boule, 'nothing proves that the

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volcanoes of the Massif Central are completely extinct. Tho we may set our minds at rest regarding some of the very old mountains, as those of Cantal, Velay, and Aubrac, it is not so in the Clermont region where the Auvergnian Pluto seems to have taken refuge, and where he may, some day, play us a nasty trick. Will this be in a hundred years, a thousand years, a thousand centuries? No one can know. Perhaps it will never be.'

"At any rate, no sign of recrudescence seems to indicate an imminent menace, and we may console ourselves in our optimism with the song of Carmen:

"'Perhaps. to-morrow, perhaps never, but surely not to-day.'"
—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RADIUM AND CONSERVATIVE SCIENCE.

THE more radical of the inferences drawn from the behavior of the new element radium have not been generally accepted by the older physicists; but since they have not thought it necessary to rush into print with their objections, the newer school and the younger men have made the more forcible public impression. That radium has "revolutionized physical science" seems therefore to be the generally received opinion among those who read. A letter from Lord Kelvin to the London *Times* (August 9), expressing his dissent to this view, and even questioning the validity of some of the statements generally regarded as well-established, has therefore created a good deal of a stir among scientific men, owing to the acknowledged position of the writer at the head of living physicists. An editorial writer in *Engineering* (London, September 6) gives a brief historical review of the whole matter which will be of value to all who wish to understand the present situation. The writer, who appears to sympathize with the newer school, notes that this is not the first time that men of high rank in science "have proved unable to effect very necessary modifications in the theoretical conceptions which have guided their work." The undulatory theory of light, the chemical ideas of Lavoisier, Darwin's work on evolution—all were looked upon askance by the older scientific men of their time. The present controversy, according to the reviewer, really dates back to the application of the atomic theory to chemistry by Dalton. Since his time it has been part of the scientific creed of many students that the atom is absolutely indivisible, while others have believed simply that it is the smallest portion of matter at present known to us. Evidence of the further divisibility of matter, which has been accumulating since Sir William Crookes first studied the electric discharge in vacuum tubes, and which culminated recently in Prof. J. J. Thomson's electric theory of matter, would of course be questioned by the former school rather than by the latter. Following at a long interval the conclusion of Crookes that in vacuum tubes the electric discharge is carried by something much less gross than the atoms, which he called radiant matter, Professor Thomson succeeded in showing that the particles or "corpuscles" carrying the discharge have a mass of about $\frac{1}{1000}$ that of the atoms of hydrogen. About the same time Zeeman showed that the light, when a salt was highly heated, is due not to the atom as a whole, but to a smaller particle, the calculated mass of which agreed with that of the corpuscles measured by Thomson. If these conclusions are correct, the writer points out, atomic disintegration is not only possible, but inevitable, and a time must ultimately be reached when the internal stability of every atom breaks down. To quote directly from the *Engineering* editorial:

"Contemporaneously with much of the two lines of investigation above mentioned, Becquerel made the startling discovery that uranium spontaneously gave rise to a radiation which acted on photographic plates, and therefore possessed a certain energy. . . . The Curies subsequently separated from uranium gangue the element radium, which possessed the peculiar properties of uranium in a marvelously enhanced degree. An examination of the radiation emitted by this element showed that it could be divided into three portions—the so-called α, β, and γ rays. The α rays proved to be positively electrified particles of atomic proportions; the β rays proved to be particles identical with Thomson's corpuscles, while the γ rays turned out to be similar to the well-known Röntgen radiation, but to have an extraordinary penetrative power. It was further found that the energy liberated was so great that a mass of radium could raise its own weight of water to boiling-point every hour. After measuring the mass of the α particles Rutherford suggested that helium was a product of the break-up of radium, a supposition shown to be well based by Sir William Ramsay and Professor Soddy. In order to unify all the foregoing observations it was suggested that we had here an instance of that atomic break-up which seemed a necessary consequence of Zeeman's discovery.

"This view was bitterly opposed by many chemists and does not commend itself to Lord Kelvin. The chemists maintained that the whole phenomenon was simply a case of the ordinary break-up of a chemical compound. . . . In two most essential points, however, the new phenomenon differed from the old. In the first place, the amount of energy liberated was enormously great as compared with that set free in the breakdown of a similar weight of any known chemical compound; and, secondly, the rate of change appeared unaffected by great heat or by the most extreme cold. . . . So far as we are aware, no chemist has attempted to meet either of these objections, nor does Lord Kelvin. . . . .

"Of course, the theory of atomic disintegration involves as one of its consequences that radium is an evanescent element, its life period being some 1,000 to 1,500 years. Hence, unless renewed from some source, it would long ago have vanished from the earth. Its parent substance is supposed to be uranium—an element which is also breaking up, one of its decomposition products being radium. Evidence of this connection is afforded by the observation that the amount of radium present in a uranium mineral is always a constant, tho very small, fraction of the weight of uranium present. The life period of the latter is enormously greater than that of radium, and possibly the element in question is the residue of some other primordial element which has long since vanished from the face of nature.

"Of course, like any other physical theory, this one of atomic disintegration may, as observations accumulate, prove unequal to the description of new experiments; but as matters stand, no competing explanation of the phenomena involved seems to cover and unify so wide a range of observed facts; and it will certainly not be abandoned until some other hypothesis is developed which will afford an equally intelligible and adequate model of the internal structure of the atom. The whole question is now in its infancy, and much light on it may be expected during the next few years. Tho at present the matter is of no immediate practical importance, the material interests of the race are involved in no remote degree. Our present civilization is based upon the possession of coal, and the output of mechanical power is increasing rapidly from year to year. In no very distant future the supply of this at present indispensable commodity will be exhausted, and unless the human race can find some other source of energy, a relapse into barbarism seems inevitable. Recent experiments at Cambridge go to show that it may not prove wholly impossible to unlock the enormous reserves of internal energy which, on the hypothesis now under debate, are assumed to be locked up in the atom; tho in the experiments in question this release of energy was only effected to a degree but little removed from the infinitesimal."

To Dam the Mississippi.—The construction of a dam across the Mississippi River at the Des Moines rapids, just above Keokuk, Ia., is now being seriously considered again after abandonment several years ago. We are told by *The Marine Review* (Cleveland, Ohio) that a Canadian syndicate has for nearly a year been making investigations to determine the most suitable site for a dam. Says this paper:

"Altho none of these investigations has been made public, it is generally understood that a suitable site for a dam has been located and that the project is considered feasible. Several field parties have recently started complete surveys on both sides of the river above the rapids to determine just how much land would be submerged by the proposed dam, and while it is said that much larger areas will be flooded than was anticipated, there is

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little probability that the value of the submerged lands will alone be great enough to render the project impracticable. The greatest difficulty to be overcome in the construction will undoubtedly be the control of the tremendous flow of the river during high water. If it is considered that the building of a dam across the river at the site chosen is possible at a reasonable cost, there is apparently no reason why it will interfere with navigation sufficiently to warrant any serious objection to its being built. The canal and locks on the Iowa side of the river at the Des Moines rapids, which were built many years ago by the Government, are already used by practically all of the boats plying up and down the stream, as the current over the rapids is so swift as to render navigation through the latter difficult and hazardous, except during high water. As far as a profitable disposition of the power that could be developed by a dam at these rapids is concerned, there seems to be little doubt, since a number of cities of considerable size could be reached by electrical transmission lines of reasonable length, and, furthermore, the country in the immediate vicinity is fully developed."

MIRRORS AND THE FOURTH DIMENSION.

DOES a glance into a mirror show us a world that requires for its production the existence of a fourth dimension of space? Such would appear to be the contention of a contributor to *Cosmos* (Paris, No. 1119). That the mirror image of an object represents it as it would appear if subjected to rotation in a fourth dimension is doubtless true, and the statement is familiar to mathematicians. The writer of the article to which we refer, however, appears to regard this rotation as really taking place, and the mirror image as having a certain kind of real existence, so far, at least, as the sense of sight is concerned. It is to be feared that he will never induce students of physical optics to take this view; possibly metaphysicians may be somewhat kinder. The writer refers to a recent book by Maurice Boucher, entitled "An Essay on Hyperspace, Time, Matter, and Energy" (2d ed., Paris, 1906), to which he is apparently indebted for some of his ideas. He writes:

"Of course, our imagination can not portray, especially at first hand, where and how a fourth dimension may be superposed upon the material objects that surround us. But our imagination is not the only, nor indeed the principal, faculty of our minds. As its name indicates, it is based on images, which are material representations, and is in a certain degree common to us with the animal kingdom. Above the imagination stands the intellect properly so-called—the reason, which conceives a host of things in which the imagination has no part. . . . . .

"In a plane space, that is, one of two dimensions, it is impossible to superpose two perfectly equal and symmetrical figures, two triangles, for instance. We may succeed in superposing separately the sides of the triangles, each to each, but never, without going out of the plane space, shall we be able to superpose them entirely.

"But if we are able to make use of the third dimension and to cause one of the triangles to turn about the axis of symmetry, we shall superpose them exactly without difficulty. . . . . .

"Let us take a step further. There is a fact which seems commonplace and perfectly natural on account of its familiarity, and yet, if we reflect, a most extraordinary one. It is the exact but inverted image of any object placed before a mirror. Doubtless this is explained if we may call it an explanation—by certain laws of optics relating to the equality of the angles of incidence and reflection. But, as Maurice Boucher very judiciously observes, . . . this is only an *a posteriori* demonstration, based on the symmetry that we observe without knowing its cause. We may add that it is but a purely geometrical construction comparable to the systems of concentric spheres by which Eudoxus and Callipus, in the fourth century B.C., sought to explain the motions of the celestial bodies. In reality, 'we do not know why our visual ray seems to traverse the glass and see behind it the same aspect as that before it, but inverted, as if there had been a real rotation about a plane.'

"The author cited thus considers the image in a glass as the effect of a rotation about a plane of symmetry, analogous to the rotation about a line in the example given above.

"This movement of rotation about a plane can not be easily imagined. For by executing a rotation such as we are able to perform, we shall obtain no inversion. In the mirror we see our right at the left and our left at the right; but if we go behind the glass and take a position facing our former one, our right will be still our right and our left our left. We must then assume, to explain the inversion of the image, a movement in a dimension superior to the three dimensions known to us. When we turn materially around the glass, we move relatively to a line of symmetry. The inverted image would be the result of a movement about a plane, which we can no more imagine than beings dwelling in a plane could imagine the movement about a straight line in a plane normal to their own.

"We should also note that the glass reproduces not only our image but also that of all objects placed before it, in their proper proportions and perspective, but always in inversion. And if we place two mirrors parallel and face to face we shall have an indefinite reproduction of the objects and perspectives in the field of the two, until they are lost to view.

"Here we have, so far as our sense of sight is concerned, so many strange spaces, superior to our real space. But as they exist only for our eyes, and not, as does our habitual space, for our sense of touch; as, when we search behind the glass where we have seen our reflection, we find no more the space that we have seen there, we conclude that it is non-existent. But of the two senses, sight and touch, which is the one that deceives us? One of the two does so, but which?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

INEFFICIENCY OF NIGHT WORK.

IN many lines of skilled work, employers now hesitate to run their factories overtime or with night shifts, because experience has taught them that night work is sure to be inferior. *The Iron Age* (New York, August 30), which devotes an editorial article to this subject, says in substance:

"Formerly, during times of great demand, most works ran with night gangs, on the theory that production could be increased correspondingly. While it was well recognized that practise did not work out according to theory, there was little realization of the actual difference between shop production during a night hour as compared to a day hour. The cost system put the matter beyond a possibility of doubt, demonstrating that the difference in production is really very large.

"Of course, automatic machinery will produce as much by night as by day, and the coarser products, where brute strength or elementary skill is the chief element in the make-up of the workman, may be advantageously manufactured at night, tho the production is seldom that of a day force. But when it comes to such labor that the skill of the operator is the chief factor of production, or at least a very important factor, then the showing of night labor is much less satisfactory. The same thing is true of overtime work.

"Men can not and will not do the same work at night as they do in the daytime. They have not the same energy; they are not living the natural existence, for, by reversing the periods of waking hours and sleep when they are not accustomed to it, the normal poise is upset. Men working nights are very apt to take insufficient sleep, with drowsiness and lethargy as the natural result. Overtime workers wear out after a short time, and must be permitted to recuperate."

But even if a high-class workman takes the best care of himself while working at night and works as well as he can during his night hours, he can not, the writer asserts, accomplish so much and so good work on the average as in the daytime. Artificial light is not so good as daylight; he has normally less energy; there is not the same keenness of the senses or of the brain. If less skilled or less conscientious than the best, he spoils more work, and does it less carefully and rapidly. He is more likely to shirk, or to fail to report for duty. The writer goes on:

"Putting the deadly test of the cost system upon the night force, the difference as compared to the day force is very important, so much so that, in some instances, the night force may be said to operate as an expense rather than as a source of profit. It is difficult to get the best men to work nights. . . . To-day two complete and entirely capable working forces in a machine-shop would be

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well-nigh impossible, for there are more than enough places for good men during the daytime. . . . . .

"One Eastern company tried the experiment of putting its best workmen in a night force, and filled their places during the day with the best that could be obtained. The experiment was abandoned because it was demonstrated that the good men did not produce the same work they did during the day, nor so much of it, and, of course, their substitutes during the day were inferior in skill, yet it was considered more profitable to work the good men in this combination than to trust the less reliable and less skilful mechanics in the night force. It was proved that the night gang did not pay, excepting as a bridge upon which to pass over an unusual emergency of orders."

IS THE SMITHSONIAN FALSE TO ITS FOUNDER?

IS the Smithsonian Institution, as now administered under the United States Government, a conspicuous instance of a breach of trust? This charge, or something approaching it, is made by Gustavus D. Hinrichs, of St. Louis, in a letter to *Science* (New York, August 13). That it is not proper to divert Smithson's bequest from "the increase and diffusion of knowledge" to the administration of a host of museums, gardens, and observatories, whose executive officers should all be directly in receipt of Government salaries, Mr. Hinrichs asserts very positively. He says:

"Under the successors of Joseph Henry, the institution has gradually ceased to conform to the founder's intentions. Congress has been called upon to furnish money—and our billion-dollar Congress has responded most liberally. A national museum has been developed—a new four-million-dollar building is now going up for the same; a zoological garden and an astrophysical observatory have been established; finally, costly experiments on flying-machines have been provided for by Congress—all under the management of the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who is not an officer of the nation, but elected as executive officer of the Smithson trust and paid exclusively from the Smithson Fund.

"It is not necessary to consider the qualifications of the successors to Joseph Henry. But it can not be denied that they were first of all *specialists*, the one in fishes, the other in stars. Thus they were not naturally predisposed for the broad object of the institution: the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men. Furthermore, each of the new national institutions established requires the full time and energy of a first-class man; this is the experience of other countries, where such national scientific institutions have long preceded and much excel ours. It can, therefore, not be questioned; both parties, the nation and the Smithsonian, have lost heavily by the attempt to administrate and plan our national institutions at the cost of the Smithsonian Fund.

"The costly national institutions have not given the nation such a return in results as the outlay entitles us to expect. The putting of all the work of many able men on the shoulders of the one secretary of the Smithsonian Institution has necessarily crippled the national institutions, while it has equally necessarily made it impossible for that officer to give thought or time to the foundation of Smithson from the funds of which he drew his salary and to which he, therefore, owes in duty both all his time and his entire energy. That both the Smithsonian and the national institutions have thus been crippled can not be denied; specially glaring instances have come to my personal knowledge and have been referred to in some of my publications."

According to the writer, the following are the main features of the condition with which we are now confronted:

"1. Congress appropriates millions of dollars for certain national scientific institutions, located at Washington, but depends for their planning and administration on the time and ability of one single man who is not in any sense a national officer nor receiving salary from the national funds; this one man serves as well as one man can do the work really requiring a number of men, each one a specialist in the line represented by each one of these different national institutions.

"2. Congress has accepted Smithson's trust and funds, and through a board of regents manages the institution of Smithson. This board elects a secretary as executive officer and pays him a salary out of the Smithson Fund. His work necessarily demands the full time and all the power of a most able man of the broadest possible education and the highest mental endowment; for Smithson demanded his institution to work 'for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.'

"The British Government refused to accept this trust from the Englishman Smithson, deeming the condition too broad and too difficult to comply with. The Congress of the United States thereafter was made the same offer by Smithson on the same conditions and accepted this trust on these conditions from Smithson while he was alive; this trust we are in honor bound to meet in every particular, now that Smithson is dead.

"Are we faithful to this trust when we pay the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution out of the Smithson Fund—and then compel him to administrate our own large national institutions and thereby force him to neglect the Smithsonian Institution proper? To what extent this has been done is likely soon to become known throughout the scientific world in connection with questions that have thus far been suppressed here at home, but will come out by the enforcement of a recent act of Congress.

"It seems to me that it is not merely a question of 'divorcing the museum idea' from the Smithsonian Institution, but to put a stop to the robbing of the Smithson Fund and to the nullification of the Smithson will. We certainly should administer our own national museums, zoological gardens, astrophysical observatories, and flying-machines, all paid for from national funds, granted by Congress; we should select the best man for each one of these duties and pay him from our own United States funds for his work. To take the pay for this our work in any manner or form from the Smithson Fund is to rob the grave of Smithson. It is a national disgrace that should cease the instant it is realized to exist."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

AN analysis of the ashes of the recent Vesuvian eruption shows, we are told by the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, August 18), that "they appear to contain substances that might make them useful to farmers as a fertilizer. This explains why, after the eruptions of Pelée and Vesuvius, the slopes of these volcanoes, . . . after a few rains, became covered, it would appear, with luxuriant vegetation, so that their destructive activity is scarcely recalled. They cause crops to grow that they may destroy them at the next eruption . . . and fertilize the soil afresh."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"WASHING a hill away" is a process employed by a land-improvement company near Baltimore," says *Indoors and Out* (Boston, September). "The summit of a hill was to be lowered by nine feet. The operations covered an area fifteen hundred feet long and three hundred wide. From a stream near by water was forced at eighty pounds pressure through eight-inch pipes to a five-inch reducing nozzle and then against the wall of earth. This fell in cartloads every few minutes, and so thin was it, with the water added, as to be easily conveyed through pipes to an abandoned pond which the company wished to fill as a part of the improvement plans."

To a correspondent asking for a safe red coloring-matter for cakes and sweetmeats, *The Druggist's Circular* (September) recommends the color from red beets as easily obtained and economical. Says this paper: "It is said that a good way to obtain this coloring in permanent form is to heat the beets in an oven until quite soft; macerate with about an equal quantity of vinegar; express; evaporate the resulting liquid to one-half its original volume, and then make up to the original value with alcohol. For extemporaneous use the liquor from 'pickled beets' as ordinarily prepared for the table (that is, boiled in water, sliced, and then covered with vinegar) would presumably give a deep enough shade. Canned beets are in market and will answer as well in the latter case as the fresh article."

A CLEANER LONDON.—A plan proposed by Arnold Lupton, a member of the British Parliament, to do away with the burning of fuel in London is thus noticed in *The Electrical Review* (New York, September 1): "The plan contemplates the use of electric power for heating, lighting, and cooking in London, the power to be brought from the coal-fields of the Midlands. In this way all furnaces and smoke-producers will be driven from the city. It is estimated that the smoke nuisance causes actual damage every year amounting to about $10,000,000, and this does not include any allowance for the personal discomfort which it causes. The idea is not only to do away with this nuisance, but to supply the power on such a scale that it will be a cheap substitute for the present source of light, heat, and power. The plan proposed contemplates the transmission of electrical energy from the Midland coal-fields, 120 miles away from London, at 60,000 volts. The average power to be supplied is about 1,000,000 kilowatts. Mr. Lupton estimates that, if done on this scale, power could be delivered in the City at one-half cent per kilowatt-hour and could be delivered in small quantities at a rate of two cents and in larger quantities for less. It is also estimated that it will cost about $17,000,000 to make a beginning. Mr. Lupton thinks that this would make London one of the sunniest cities on the globe, as well as the most beautiful city in the world."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

NEED OF NEW INSPIRATION FOR CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

A "PARALYZING disbelief in the necessity or the efficiency of the missionary movement" is noted by *The Outlook* (New York, September 22), a magazine that keeps a keen eye upon matters religious in this country. It urges upon the American Board at its coming centennial meeting next month, therefore, the necessity of a "catholic and moderate statement of the grounds on which a Christian nation may rightfully be asked to contribute to other nations that spiritual impulse which has been the secret of its own prosperity." The attention of this assembly is further called to the fact that "a great many in the Christian Church, and still more in the Christian congregations, . . . are not enthusiastic believers in foreign missions." This indifference, says *The Outlook*, "is not wholly due to the selfishness which grudges contributions to a good cause, nor to the short-sightedness which can not see beyond the horizon of a parish," but is due to the changing religious and social philosophy of our time. Speaking of the presence of an "administrative skepticism," based upon the notion that "foreign missionaries are generally men of inferior caliber," *The Outlook* says:

"Prejudice, this notion is; but, like all prejudice, it has some cause. As one corrupt politician will do more to bring politics into disrepute than a dozen honest ones can do to redeem it; as one pettifogger can do more to give an evil reputation to the legal profession than a score of high-minded lawyers can do to efface that impression: so one uncultivated, unvigorous, sentimental, narrow-minded man in the missionary service can bring that service into a disrepute and produce an impression of inefficiency that a score of broad-minded, statesmanlike men can not counteract."

More paralyzing in its effect than this administrative skepticism, continues *The Outlook*, "is a widespread and deep-seated religious skepticism." We read:

"The change in the popular conception of God, the lessened sacredness attached to law, the increased emphasis put upon love, the doctrine of evolution with its hopeful conception of progress as reaching forward into the other world, the study of comparative religions with its resultant conviction that there is much that is beautiful, good, and true in the pagan religions, the transferring of emphasis at home, both within and without the church, from individualism to socialism, the growing conception that the Kingdom of God is to come upon the earth, and that it includes the salvation of society through the salvation of the individual, have all combined to change the point of view in the minds of a great many who are unconscious of the change. If this change had been completed and were wholly recognized, the basis of a new, a truer, and a better enthusiasm for missions would have been laid. But we are still in the transition period; the period which illustrates the saying that 'a little knowledge is a dangerous thing.' A great many who believe in the good nature rather than in the love of God are half-consciously saying to themselves: The heathen are in no imminent peril; a great many who have gained a glimpse of what is good in paganism have abandoned the idea that it is servitude to Satan, and have not adopted the idea that it is a blind seeking after God by those who worship him without knowing him—seekers to whom we should carry Paul's message given to the Greeks of Athens; a great many whose interest in the other world's aspects of the religious problem has been dimmed or has disappeared altogether, and in place thereof have become without knowing it humanitarians, believe with a good deal of genuineness in carrying civilization to the uncivilized nations—railways, plows, factories, perhaps hospitals, schools, and free institutions—but have no belief, or at least no vitalized faith, that all material and political civilization is the product of spiritual life, and that the divine inspiration for spiritual life is the Christian religion."

The American Board is reminded that "no mere pointing to the work that has been done" or "picturing of the work that is yet to be done" will be effective in the face of this paralyzing skepticism. It points out the necessity of accepting the postulates which underlie Christian missions, viz., "that all civilization is, in the ultimate analysis, a product of spiritual life; and that spiritual life is mainly, tho not exclusively, the product of the Christian religion." Wherever, it continues, the notions have gained ground that "the Christian religion is . . . only a simplified, or at the best a spiritualized, form of law, summed up in the Golden Rule as a law of conduct, and in the command that 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself' as a law of the spirit; . . . wherever men have come to believe that science, not religion, is the basis of civilization and that ethical regulation of conduct, not a divine inspiration of the spirit, is the secret of healthful and happy life—all appeals to support the cause of Christian missions will fall on indifferent ears."

In an article in a recent number of *The Missionary Review of the World* (New York) Mr. Robert E. Speer, an authority on missions, dealt with the question as to whether the foreign missionary enterprise had been declining. His words were called out by the statements made in many quarters that "the foreign missionary movement had reached its greatest development and would be sure now to subside." Such gloomy forecasts seem to be rebutted by statistical evidence of the past ten years. These tables, says Mr. Speer, representing the leading missionary organizations in the United States, show "a growth in missionaries from 2,481 to 3,776, and in contributions to the work from $4,181,327 to $5,807,165." Mr. Speer records "a great advance in the matter of cooperation and friendly association among the boards," and of the Ecumenical Missionary Conference which was held in New York city in 1900 he declares: "It was recognized as the greatest Christian assembly of modern times, and the most representative Christian assembly of any time. It demonstrated that of all the living forces going up into the new century none were more living or powerful than the missionary movement."

WHY DR. DIXON HAD TO CONFESS "SPIRITUAL FAILURE."

GREAT interest has been evinced by the religious press in the article by Rev. A. C. Dixon imputing the spiritual failure of the institutional church (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, August 4). The opposite side of the argument is taken by the Rev. G. R. Robbins, D.D., of Lincoln Park Institutional Church, Cincinnati, who not only asserts the success of his own church, but adds that "statistics conclusively prove that the institutional churches of the land lead in soul-saving and receive a larger number of new members each year than the churches working after the old manners and customs." Dr. Robbins insists that instead of "pauperizing the community in which it is located," as was charged by Dr. Dixon against the institutional church, it "greatly enriches them, intellectually, financially, morally, and spiritually," and "instead of decreasing, they increase, congregations." Dr. Robbins brings forward what he thinks is the cause of the "spiritual failure" of the institutional features of the Ruggles Street Baptist Church. We quote from *The Baptist Argus* (Louisville, September 13):

"Dr. Dixon did not give enough personal attention to the oversight of the work of the Ruggles Street Baptist Church, Boston, nor did he occupy his own pulpit a sufficient number of Sundays during his pastorate there. No corporation, no firm doing business, could hope to succeed very largely whose head was absent most of the time. Brother Dixon was away lecturing, giving addresses, preaching special sermons, telling others how to do to bring things to pass, how to save souls, and in evangelizing the world, that he had too little time, strength, or opportunity for helping his own church. The pastor of the institutional church must pay a tremendous price in order to attain unto the highest success, and a part of that price is being in his own pulpit every Sunday, and about his own church every day and night during the year, save when on vacation. No man can serve two masters.

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Dr. Dixon was in such demand that his own church greatly suffered."

Dr. Robbins asserts that "Dr. Dixon had entirely too much money with which to carry forward the institutional work of Ruggles Street Church." Churches thrive, as a rule, he says, when dependent upon volunteer laborers and not salaried assistants. He continues his analysis of the church that confesses to "spiritual failure":

"Assistant male pastors are of little use in general. A consecrated, tactful, faithful woman is worth two men in institutional work. Twenty or ten lady visitors, soul-winners, teachers, trainers, would accomplish great things in and about and for Ruggles Street Church. These, looking after the spiritual interests of the people, following up untiringly those receiving any sort of assistance, would have wrought wonders. Employment agencies, medical dispensaries, industrial schools, and Sunday-schools should simply be steps in the higher interests of those sought and found. The spiritual must always and everywhere be in the lead and given the special emphasis. It is evident this was not the case in Ruggles Street, for the additions to the church by conversion and baptism were small considering the vast outlay of money and the number of employees within the church."

The many ways by which Christ appealed to the multitudes in order to emphasize his messages, Dr. Robbins thinks, have in these days been "adjusted and adopted more or less by the institutional church." This church aims to look after the whole man, fit people not simply for death and heaven, but for life. "Christ's ministry was largely a ministry to man's material needs." He adds:

"If a minister or church is not doing something of this sort of all-round work; if any minister or church is not giving attention to the physical, intellectual, financial, as well as to the spiritual interests of its people, then that minister, that church, is only doing a partial work."

THE MEDIEVAL CONCEPTION OF THE DEVIL.

THERE can be no greater misrepresentation than to describe the medieval faith as a religion of gloom. In these words an attempt is made by R. L. Gales in *The National Review* (London, September) to reverse popular ideas, especially concerning belief in the devil. Compared with the religion of the Greeks, he avers, that of the Middle Ages was "a glorious optimism." The Christians of the Middle Ages, he goes on to say, "dwelt much on things which the cheerful Greeks kept out of sight. But the background against which the Greek cheerfulness was displayed was terrible and grim. To them, pain and error, disease and death, were fatal and necessary, irrevocable and final." On the other hand, "the Christian could afford to look at, even to dwell upon, pain and sin and deformity and death, because they were accidental to humanity, no part of the divine intention, and because their sting had been drawn and their real power destroyed." Not until Puritanism enhanced the conception of the devil as a personal evil power, we are told, did the Christian faith show any other than "a vision of man's greatness, and of the good reserved for him." To quote:

"Nowhere is this more apparent than in the traditional Catholic view of the devil, as shown in the writings of the doctors and saints of the church, and in the folk-lore and legends of all Christian lands. This view exactly reflects the original promise, the words spoken to the serpent—'it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise its heel.' The devil is the defeated, powerless enemy, 'the sport and laughter of redeemed man,' the baffled, inefficient spirit, conquered once for all upon the cross, and continually outwitted by the simplest rustic cunning of Christian men. 'No medieval poet,' it has been said, 'could have written "Paradise Lost."' Milton's Satan compels the admiration and sympathy of the reader. Puritanism exaggerated the personality of the devil, making him a Manichean counterpart of God. Its Satan is almost omnipotent, and his immense black shadow falls continually on human things. In a very real sense he has the victory and has bruised man's head; the whole world lies in his grasp, and not only the heathen world of the apostle, but the world of redeemed and baptized men. As far as the race is concerned, apart from elect individuals the Incarnation has made no difference. One result of the Reformation in Puritan countries was an enormously increased estimate of the devil's power. The belief in witchcraft, with its attendant cruelties, rose to an unheard-of height in Calvinist Scotland and in England during the Commonwealth. The devil entered into the place left vacant by the loss of so many gracious ministries and heavenly helpers, and from thence ruled over the popular imagination."

The medieval way of regarding Satan is shown by the miracle plays in which "the comic element is always supplied by the devil." We read:

"He is constantly represented as childish, grotesque, spiteful. With his bellows he tries to put out St. Genevieve's candle as she carries it alight through rain and wind to church. A very well-known legend is that of St. Dunstan, who, when attacked by him while busy at the forge, brought the conflict to an end by seizing the adversary with the red-hot tongs. This incident was the most popular pageant provided by the goldsmiths on Lord Mayor's Day, when the Mayor happened to be elected from their company.

"The triumph over the powers of evil was also represented in the ritual of the church, notably in the Rogation-tide processions. The two first days 'a dragon with a great tail of chaff' was borne before the Cross, and the third day after the Cross 'with his tail all void.' The Golden Legend says: 'By this is understood that the first day before the law and the second under the law the devil reigned in the world, and on the third day of grace, by the passion of Jesus Christ, he is put out of his realm.' To Puritanism, after all that had been done, the devil was still 'the prince of this world.' Yet of that hour, that was the hour and power of darkness, it was said: 'Now is the judgment of this world; now must the prince of this world be cast out.'"

The most grotesque and puerile of the legends of the Middle Ages, "the most mythical and uncertain of the traditions of the church," concludes Mr. Gales, "at least graphically expresses the weakness and emptiness of evil, the victory of good, the certainty of the divine purpose, and the greatness of the destiny reserved for man. Mankind is not the prey of evil powers, nor the sport of blind fate or chance, but ruled in love by an All-seeing Person, holding in his hand the crystal globe which is the mirror of the world."

SUICIDE AND RELIGION.

AMONG the effects of the decline in religious faith, observable especially within the intellectual classes, we are told by a German writer, is an increase of suicide. Dr. Robert Gauff, in an article in the *Umschau* (Berlin), lays before us the most recent results of investigation into the various motives for the act and its statistical distribution. The writer records a very remarkable increase in suicides found in civilized countries, 70,000 suicides a year being registered in Europe. In Germany, during the year 1902, 9,763 men and 2,570 women took their own lives. The average of suicides in Europe between 1881 and 1897 shows an increase of 20 per cent. While from 1875 to 1902 the population of Prussia has increased 35 per cent., the number of suicides has more than doubled, rising from 3,075 to 7,217. Self-destruction on the part of men is from three to six times as frequent as that of women. Among the causes Dr. Gauff reckons the influences of climate, weather, heredity, alcoholism, and the despair caused by incurable disease, but in addition to these is named as a potent cause the decline in religious faith which fosters a feeling of irresponsibility and unaccountability. To quote:

"A vague sense of individualism which favors egoism in its most cynical form produces an insensibility to the claims of duty, and a sort of spiritual isolation. On the other hand, the consciousness of social unity is a safeguard against suicide; while the present fading away of the religious sentiment, as well as the want of political ideals, often leads to this sad phenomenon. An

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antidote against suicide is often to be found in absorption in those struggles for the common good which are entered upon in harmony."

Christian unselfishness, philanthropy, benevolence, the exercise of virtues which are beneficial to others, and which eliminate from the moral constitution what this writer calls "the grand egoism," conquer the disposition which produces men and women who feel themselves "conquered in the struggle of life" and grow eager to leave it. One of the reasons why suicide is less frequent among women than among men is that women are "the devout sex." To quote further:

"With regard to religion as a safeguard against 'self-slaughter' statistics tell us that, in general, suicide is more frequent among a Protestant population than among Catholics, while the contrary is the case with regard to other crimes of violence. So in the great centers of population, where religion often languishes, more frequent suicides are registered than in the country. Poverty and want are by no means, as might be supposed, incentives to suicide, excepting in cases of morbid excitability and feebleness of moral force to support adversity. Cultivated people of modern times more commonly take their lives than do the ignorant, altho a high average is found in cases where moral or religious apathy is not apparent, namely, among persons engaged in domestic or public service, and among convicts and soldiers."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMAN ANTAGONISM TO ST. PAUL.

THE rather surprising appellation, "Paul the Antichrist," used not in the traditional sense as a designation of the last great enemy of Christianity, but in its etymological meaning, is now being applied in Germany to the great apostle to the Gentiles. The users of this phrase are the most vigorous among the defenders of the current critical hypothesis which declares that the original Christianity of Christ was something quite different from the theology of Paul, especially in reference to the person of Christ and the atonement through his blood, and that accordingly the latter, and not the former, is to be regarded as the real founder of the system of teachings handed down as orthodox in the church calling itself Christian. The most outspoken among the recent advocates of this antagonism between Christ and Paul is a layman named Michel, a former high officer in the German Army, whose book, entitled "Follow Christ; Away with Paul," has within the last few months already appeared in two editions. The hypothesis developed in this rather sensational work is practically given in the following outline:

Paul was the destroyer of the Law, the destroyer of the only tutor which is able to elevate man from the stage of crude and formless immaturity to moral and religious freedom. Paul has set up in the place of the slow education of the Law an idea of redemption, which makes men believe that they are able, without any work or self-education on their part, through means of grace that operate in a purely objective way, to enter the Kingdom of God at once. Not the work aiming at perfection, but faith in the atoning death of Jesus, accepting as true the redemptive virtue of the effects of Christ's death and resurrection, it is which brings about salvation. By these teachings Paul has destroyed the work of the greatest prophet of Israel, the work of Jesus. It was Jesus's purpose to have the people accept the Law in a way that would educate them from the letter to the spirit. Paul, on the other hand, preached revolution instead of evolution. In his eyes the law is not only purposeless, but it is even harmful and is a curse that weighs heavily upon mankind. But the destructive effects of his idea of redemption appear at all hands. They break down all the barriers of nationality, society, social relations, and family ties, by preaching a liberty that destroys all human order and fills their adherents with an intemperate notion of equality and freedom. This superterrestrial (*überirdische*) idea of redemption, in which not moral worth but faith alone decides, has at all times been a welcome luxury for all preachers and criminals, but it was an easy way of finding excuses for everything. But historical accuracy compels us to declare that Paul was the creator of this antilegal and non-legal idea of redemption, and that he was the destroyer of Christianity and was the Antichrist. For the poison that has found an entrance through the Pauline system has become the ruling dogma of the church, has produced immorality and ignorance, has called forth the persecution of the Jews and of the heretics. The Christianity of Germany and of Western Europe too has been corrupted by Paulinism. Notwithstanding all his other excellent works, Luther was not able to throw off this system in his teachings concerning baptism, the Lord's Supper, and the atonement. Indeed, modern Protestantism is to the present day yet the headquarters of Paulinism. For this reason it is a good thing that the Catholic Church is yet a power in these lands to serve as a counteracting agency. If this were not the case our social and moral condition would have been utterly hopeless through the non-legal equality and liberty visions of Paul's teachings. Hence only one thing is necessary, namely, to get rid of Paulinism entirely in the interests of the Church, the State, and society, and to return to real original teachings of Jesus.

The author of this work, who cites in great profusion extracts from the leading representatives of modern critical theology, such as Harnack, Hausrath, and others, expresses his surprise that these savants, who have so ably shown forth the weaknesses of the Pauline system, are not able or willing to draw the practical conclusions from their critical and historical researches and insist upon the entire elimination of the Pauline type of thought from modern theology. In fact, his denunciations of Paul at times seem to be almost personal hatred.

However, critical theology in Germany is not willing to accept this lay theologian as a correct interpreter of their views, and in the leading liberal organ, the *Christliche Welt* (Marburg), a professional critical savant, Dr. Wilhelm Ernst, publishes a series of reasons why this is the case. Some of these are here reproduced:

Michel has an entirely false conception of the law, and his conception differs entirely from that which Paul teaches. Paul antagonized the Law only as this was interpreted by the pharisees who had substituted the Law for religion as such. Paul recognized the unfruitfulness of this idea of the Law and inculcated the higher religious functions and offices of the Law.

Again, Michel stands entirely on the basis of an evolutionary optimism, and sees in evil only imperfection and a lack of what should be. Paul, however, regards evil as an absolute Satanic power. The ethical idealism of Michel believes in the possibility of man's advancing to perfection, while the pessimism of Paul sees in man only a being entirely subject to sin. There is accordingly no common ground between Paul and his critics.

It is a total misrepresentation of Paul's system of atonement to claim that it is productive of immorality. Paul himself had to meet this criticism in his day, and it has been repeated ever since, but is absolutely without foundation or reason.

It is altogether wrong to fix an impassable gulf between Jesus and Paul. Jesus taught no theory in reference to the Law. An antagonism between the two does not exist in their teachings, at most only in their individualities.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A SUMMARY of the partial report which Mr. John R. Mott has made to the executive committee of the Student Volunteer Movement regarding the religious conditions of South Africa, is given by the Chicago *Interior* (September 20), which we quote: "He finds religious work in South Africa suffering from racial, political, and industrial antipathies—whites, blacks, and Chinese being mutually jealous and distrustful of each other. He says that his work, seeking to bring the educated classes of South Africa into touch with each other, he considers the most important of his life. When the Christian English, Dutch, and Zulu will meet without fear, in brotherly confidence and love, the future of the country is assured; but not until then. At Lovedale—the most important educational institution in the country, a sort of South Hadley Seminary and Tuskegee Institute combined—he secured fifty natives to go upon missionary service among their various tribes. As the institution has now eight hundred pupils, practically from every tribe south of the Zambesi River, this means much for the future of these populous and intelligent races. Mr. Mott has secured some promises of cooperation among the English and Dutch schools, but as yet his work is incomplete and its larger report must come later."

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LETTERS AND ART.

A PARABLE OF RUSSIA.

THE antiquated rôle of the ostrich seems to be played by the Russian censorship in the case of Leonid Andreyev's new novel entitled "So It Was." The ostrich's head seeks oblivion in the sands of French history. This novel, regarded by the critics as the masterpiece of its author, is a study of individual and social psychology, the psychology of slavery and tyranny. While it must be obvious to all, points out a Russian critic, that this book is a study of Russian slavery and tyranny, yet a thin disguise, forced by the censorship, compels it to assume the appearance of a study of French conditions on the eve of the Revolution; hence the title —"So It Was." "The artist, Andreyev," says a writer in the *Russkoye Bogatstvo*, a radical monthly edited by Horolenko, "a master of somber colors, under the influence of what he has personally felt and experienced, of the events of recent Russian history, has attentively read the best works on the French Revolution, has combined the impressions gained from such reading with the well-known facts of French history down to our day, and has set forth his thoughts about them in the half-artistic, half-didactic tale." Some flavor of the writer's style is given in the opening paragraph, which begins thus:

"An ancient tower overhung an ancient city, and from the clock in this ancient tower could be heard droned everlastingly: 'So it was; so it is; so it will be!' Over the whole country towered one man, a mysterious ruler of the city and of the land; and his mysterious power—the power of one over millions—was as ancient as the city.

"He was called King, and bore the designation the Twentieth, after the number of his namesake predecessors—but this did not convey any idea. Just as no one knew the origin of the city, so no one knew the origin of this strange power; and as far as human memory extended, in the deepest Past, there shaped itself this same image—the image of one who ruled millions."

LEONID ANDREYEV,
Russian novelist and dramatist, member of the advanced revolutionary party.

But suddenly another wonder occurred in the life of these millions, who were collectively known as Frenchmen. An uprising took place which was as enigmatical as the obedience to the one-man power they had so long yielded. The old mystery became even more mysterious. The whole charm of the one man disappeared, and the millions came in direct contact with the little man—smaller than themselves—whom they had obeyed. There was much trouble, much fear and trembling. The millions were supreme, and the ex-ruler was placed on trial. These scenes follow:

"They awaited a king in the court-room, but there appeared a clown. A dragon was awaited, but there appeared a big-nosed *bourgeois* with a pocket-handkerchief. Ridiculous, strange, and a little confusing. Had there not been a substitution?

"'It is I, the King,' says the Twentieth.

"Yes, it is he. What a comical person! What does it mean? Can, then, anybody be a king? Can a gorilla be an autocratic ruler over millions? . . . . . .

"'Where is the tyrant?' suddenly exclaims one of the spectators. 'Yes, where is the tyrant?' echoes another, and another. 'I do not know,' says one. 'I am ashamed to go in,' says another.

"Awful thoughts! Can insignificance be absolute? Can nobodies be tyrants?

"'I do not know. I am ashamed.'"

The struggle continues. The millions are unquestionably "on top," but the sense of fear, of dread, grows instead of subsiding. It is impossible not to fear for the future of the millions when so much ado is made over a person who is in every way negligible. If the King had been a giant, a mighty, extraordinary man of great intellect and force, things would be clear. The evil of tyranny would then have perished with the giant-tyrant. But a big-nosed *bourgeois* can not embody tyranny, and to kill him is not to kill tyranny. In other words, the cause of tyranny can not be in him, but must be in the millions.

Two citizens are discussing the strange situation on the street, having witnessed the described scenes.

"'I do not believe in their freedom,' says one. 'They are too jubilant over the death of the insignificant one.'

"From the great city, where flames were still mounting, there come confused sounds of voices, songs, and laughter. The people were joyful.

"'It is necessary to kill tyranny,' says one.

"'It is necessary to kill slavery,' says the other. 'There is no tyranny; there are only slaves.'

"'But they love freedom.'

"'No, they only fear the whip. When they shall acquire love of freedom, they will be free.'"

As long as people are servile, that which "was" will continue to be. Meantime the huge pendulum on the tower clock continues to swing and to repeat: "So it was; so it is; so it will be; so it was; so it is; so it will be."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BURLESQUE A LITERARY MALADY.

CERTAIN constitutional maladies are inherent in the species, and we seem to have no power of freeing ourselves from them, remarks that capable French critic Ferdinand Brunetière. These maladies may have a literary as well as a physical form, and the two which the critic sets himself to study are burlesque and preciosity. The latter malady is sometimes imputed to certain contemporary novelists, tho it has not flourished with much vigor since Molière killed with ridicule the pretensions of the circle of the Hôtel de Rambouillet. Burlesque is more nearly universal, and its essential characteristic, says Mr. Brunetière, in one of his philosophic *genre* studies in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris, August), "consists in the expansion of the ego in the joyous satisfaction of its own vulgarity." He enlarges as follows:

"To go beyond the pleasantries which others might indulge in concerning us, and by no means to jest at but to glorify our faults and our vices, to parade and to display them, to transform them humorously into qualities of which one has just as much right to be proud as he ordinarily is of their opposite; to rejoice in one's gluttony, for example, or in one's cowardice in the manner of Scarron's valets, or, better still, like Scarron himself, to make merry and provoke laughter at the expense of one's own infirmities . . . this is at least one of the characteristics of burlesque in our literature. It embraces the elements of sensuality, cynicism,

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and grimace. It must also employ the method of realism to describe or represent with preciseness that which, in the ordinary course of life, one is accustomed to turn his eyes from as an object of disgust or horror. . . . It calls by its right name that which refined people, when they have occasion to speak of it, enwrap in metaphors and infinite circumlocutions."

FERDINAND BRUNETIÈRE.

"There are minds so constsucted," he says, "that nothing simple or natural interests them."

Burlesque, in the view of the French critic, may not be regarded as a reaction against preciosity, which consists of dressing up commonplace things in a garb weighted with inappropriate ornament. On the contrary, we are told, "burlesque is only another form of preciosity," or indeed, "both are merely reciprocal and inverse phases of the same malady in language, art, and mind." He amplifies thus:

"Their source of inspiration is the same. They imitate nature only with the view of adorning or embellishing it. They take literally and more than literally the celebrated dictum 'How vain the painting which attracts our admiration by the imitation of objects which we do not admire in the original,' and consequently art consists precisely in what is added to the original. The original is only a pretext or point of departure, and that is all that it preserves in common with the design of the artist or poet. And if, under these circumstances, one question remains, which is to know *how* nature is to be deformed, it is just here that one can not fail to recognize the close kinship which exists between preciosity and burlesque. The work of Scarron is so little opposed to that of Corneille that it may be called its obverse or reverse. . . . That which burlesque debases in order to make us laugh, preciosity varnishes in order to excite our admiration. Equally removed from a desire to imitate nature, they are agreed that the triumph of art is in departure from nature. One is a poet or romancer, then, in so far as he departs from nature. Moreover, it is possible to depart by whatever route one wishes, by pushing heroism to its limit—like Corneille, by exaggerated caricature, like Scarron, by refining on sentiment, like Mlle. de Scudéri, or by confining oneself within the straitened forms of 'the ancient Romans,' like Balzac. The characteristic of any complete system of art, whether it be made to consist in the imitation or alteration of nature, is its ability to allow of more than one manifestation of itself; the author of 'Andromaque' belongs to the same school as the author of 'L'Avare.' It is in this manner that burlesque and preciosity may be called species of the same genus, and, tho opposed in as many traits as you will, are essentially the expression of the same system or ideal of art."

The aim of these two classes of writing, also, is identical, says Mr. Brunetière, and that is "the surprise or astonishment of the reader." There are no "didactic, moral, scientific, or objective" considerations. The subject is chosen "by reason of the embellishments of which it is capable and its suitableness for bringing into play the peculiar powers of the author who treats it," and "hence the system of art from which they proceed evolves toward the system of 'art for art's sake' as toward its limit. Mr. Brunetière goes on to point out that the malady of burlesque and preciosity is one which at some period has affected every modern European literature, often exercising good effects. He continues:

"We may also see in burlesque and in preciosity forms and processes of art, I may even say an entire esthetic code; and if the first article of this code consists in believing that the end of art is the 'embellishing' or 'perfecting of nature,' it then becomes almost Platonic. . . . Perhaps we ought to discern in them even something greater, a certain 'constitution of mind.' There are minds so constructed that nothing which is simple or natural interests them, and art begins for them only with the exception; art, in their eyes, is only translation, transposition, interpretation. . . .

"Meanwhile it remains for us to forestall a last objection, and if it be true that burlesque and preciosity are 'forms of art' or 'a constitution of mind,' it remains for us to explain in concluding what right we have to call them maladies. Nothing could be easier. The reason is, as we believe we have shown, that burlesque and preciosity are opposed to the art which is based on the 'imitation of nature'; and in all literatures—I believe I may say in all the imitative arts—we see and we affirm that the great works, those unanimously recognized as such, belong only to the latter class. Neither Dante nor even Petrarch, neither Rabelais nor Molière, neither Shakespeare nor Milton, nor Cervantes, nor Goethe, nor Schiller are 'precious' or burlesque writers, but they are naturalists, each in his own manner. And since it is in them and in their work that humanity is recognized as in the representation or in the expression of that which is deepest and at the same time loftiest in it, it is therefore they who are sane and normal, and the others are so only in proportion as they approach them. There are, however, constitutional maladies which are inherent in the species and from which humanity will no more free itself than it will free itself from the organs which are their seat or the functions that give rise to them."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A POET WHO LIVES BY HIS VERSE.

ATTENTION has been more keenly directed to Mr. Alfred Noyes, the English poet, since the publication of his epic on "Drake." His fugitive verse has from time to time been quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST, to the end, perhaps, of interesting readers in his personality. A writer in the London *Bookman* (September) describes him as "one of the most interesting personalities in the literature of to-day," from the fact, we gather, that he is looked upon already as one who will aid in the "reestablishment of the great traditions of English song." Mr. Noyes is at present about twenty-six years old and has so far proved it possible in these days to earn a living by writing poetry. He is an Oxford man and in 1901 rowed No. 6 in the Exeter College eight at Henley-on-Thames. *The Bookman* seems to think this training made him a poet. We quote:

ALFRED NOYES,

Author of "Drake: An Epic." He is expected to aid in the "reestablishment of the great traditions of English song."

"He had endeavored to smite the beginning, to heave his solid body indefatigably back, to finish out his stroke, to rattle his lively hands away from his panting chest, to keep steady on the forward swing, to use his legs, to keep time—in a word, to do all those solemn and momentous things that are involved in oarsmanship. Like the rest of us, he had suffered the slings and arrows of outrageous coaches, and had thus learnt in suffering what he was afterward to teach in song—the beauty of rhythm and the value of harmony. He had made bumps—splendid, primitive, soul-stirring things disguised in an uncouth

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word; he had tasted the intoxication of victory and the agonies of defeat in contests of physical prowess; he knew what it was to see the individual wither and the crew grow more and more; he had mingled on equal terms with dons at bump-suppers, and had danced with astonishing noise and vigor round bonfires blazing in a college quad. In fact, not only was he a poet, but he had been a rowing man."

A verse of his with its refrain exhibits the poet and the rowing man in happy combination. We quote from "The Barrel Organ":

"There's an Oxford man that listens, and his heart is crying out
In the City as the sun sinks low;
For the barge, the eight, the Isis, and the coach's whoop and shout,
For the minute-gun, the counting, and the long disheveled rout,
For the howl along the tow-path and a fate that's still in doubt,
For a roughened oar to handle
and a race to think about
In the land where the dead
dreams go.

"Come down to Kew in lilac-time,
in lilac-time, in lilac-time;
Come down to Kew in lilac-time
(it isn't far from London),
And you shall wander hand in
hand with Love in summer's
Wonderland.
Come down to Kew in lilac-time
(it isn't far from London)."

Mr. Noyes's first volume of verse was called "The Loom of Years." This volume showed, says *The Bookman*, that the singer "had imagination and delight to fuse his thoughts. Technical dexterity he had in abundance, but the dexterity was his servant, not his master. His outlook was broad, his sympathies were fresh; he had a fine gift of unfettered expression, and he had a high respect for the great traditions of English poetry." The second volume was called "The Flower of Old Japan," a "child's dream vision told in beautiful verse." Says *The Bookman:*

"There were dashes in this of the Robert Browning who wrote 'The Pied Piper of Hamelin'; there was a fine flavor of the Coleridge of 'Christabel,' but chiefly there was Mr. Noyes himself. The story, as a reviewer said at the time, 'goes from peaceful delight without a break into regions of dreadful forewarnings, and emerges into magic palaces of bloom and color and song.' This was followed by 'Poems,' a fine sturdy volume published by the Blackwoods, and containing manifold proofs both of Mr. Noyes's genius and of his amazing versatility. 'Apes and Ivory,' for instance, recalls 'The Flower of Old Japan.' 'Sherwood' is a delightful poem of brake and woodland; 'A Song of England' and 'The Phantom Fleet' strike a noble note of patriotism."

Following came "The Forest of Wild Thyme," which *The Bookman* thinks "the most beautiful thing Mr. Noyes has yet done." "Nothing is overstrained: there is no gush of mere sentimentalism, but a true feeling for childhood and mystery and the deep things of life." In conclusion *The Bookman* records:

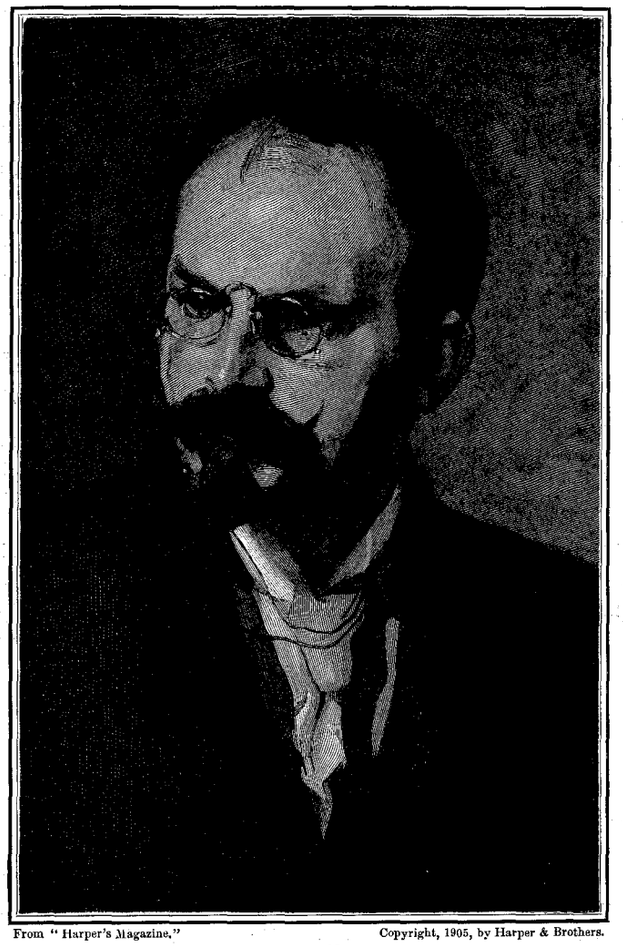
"Last comes 'Drake: An English Epic.' This is as yet incomplete. Three books of it have appeared in three successive numbers of *Blackwood's Magazine*, and they have since been republished in book form. This is an enterprise of great courage on the part of Mr. Noyes. Hitherto he has been satisfied with smaller ventures. Now he is launched on the great sea of poetry. The subject is a magnificent one, and Mr. Noyes has so far treated it in a fashion which must make all lovers of adventure and poetry hope for the speedy and fortunate fulfilment of his task."

The following song is found in Book II. of "Drake":

"The moon is up: the stars are bright:
The wind is fresh and free!
We're out to seek for gold to-night
Across the silver sea!
The world was growing gray and old:
Break out the sails again:
We're out to seek a Realm of Gold
Beyond the Spanish Main.

"We're sick of all the cringing knees,
The courtly smiles and lies!
God, let thy singing Channel breeze
Lighten our hearts and eyes!
Let love no more be bought and sold
For earthly loss or gain;
We're out to seek an Age of Gold
Beyond the Spanish Main.

"Beyond the light of far Cathay,
Beyond all mortal dreams,
Beyond the reach of night and day
Our Eldorado gleams,
Revealing—as the skies unfold—
A star without a stain,
The glory of the Gates of Gold
Beyond the Spanish Main."



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HENRY WOLF.

Engraved on wood by Henry Wolf from the original painting by Irving L. Wiles.

THE PROPHET OF A LOSING CAUSE.

THE art of the wood-engraver has been so thoroughly superseded by mechanical processes in illustration that there remains only one great practitioner of the art in America. This startling statement, made by Izora Chandler in *The Epworth Herald* (Chicago, September 1), points to Mr. Henry Wolf as the one, among a rather large school that flourished ten or fifteen years ago, who has steadily refused to be decoyed into other fields of art production. The position he now holds is indicated by the assertion that he has "no superiors" and "in certain qualities no equal." He was born in Eckwersheim, Alsace, in 1852, and came to America after the Franco-Prussian war, making New York his home. Of Mr. Wolf's adherence to a losing cause we read:

"During the eighties and nineties 'American wood-engraving, of which he was the flower, astonished the world by reason of its excellence.' But the work was slow and costly. The haste and greed of commerce sought other means of art reproduction until, even during the brilliant period chronicled, there was evolved the method of illustration by photographic processes—a no-thought, mechanical method—that struck the death-blow at the art of wood-engraving.

"As the new movement gained in popularity, Mr. Wolf's fellow workers turned aside, one after another, to engage in other branches of art expression; but his own love for the work strengthened. He alone, of all in this great land, remained at his graver's table, deaf to the calls of gain; unmindful of loss; working on as if inspired. The consideration of time and the allurements of quick recompense held no place in his thought. With growing enthusiasm he fared patiently, lovingly on his way; unsatisfied with the beaten track of other workers; seeking indefatigably to

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discover fresh means of expression with the burin; freeing himself from the limits imposed by less artistic predecessors until it has come about that he does not give to us simply what can be seen in a painting. By some subtle, magnetic power he catches the very *feeling* of the painter and, through his own fine soul and touch,

From "Harper's Magazine." Copyright, 1887, by Harper & Brothers.

THE MAROONED BUCCANEER.

An engraving on wood by Henry Wolf, after the painting by Howard Pyle.

transmits it to us. While the lines in his prints do not fail to preserve the outward appearance of the original, they fairly vibrate with sympathetic desire to make us know the very spirit of the painting."

Mrs. Chandler cites, by way of comparison, the work of Timothy Cole, another American engraver. Mr. Cole has lived abroad for twenty-three years and has developed a method adapted to the work he has been pursuing, that of reproducing the old masters. "Mr. Wolf, on the other hand, has given himself chiefly to the reproduction of the diversified masterpieces of modern great ones. Gérôme, Jules Breton, Corot, Bastien-Lepage, Diaz, Meissonier, Menzel, von Lenbach, and many others were filled with wonder when they saw the reproductions of their highest work, by this master in another field. They were not slow to express their appreciation in enthusiastic letters to him."

At the Fine Arts Exposition in Rouen, France, in 1903, Mr. Wolf received a medal. Mrs. Chandler quotes a leading journal of that city as saying at the time: "Mr. Henri Wolf is, perhaps, the first wood-engraver of the world. He possesses a delicacy of burin that hardly allows the execution to be seen; while the suppleness of his graving is such that his proofs might easily be mistaken for paintings in grisaille." Numbers of Mr. Wolf's prints are in the famous collections of Europe and America —the Villa Doria at Rome, the Cabinet des Étampes of the Bibliothèque Nationale at the Ecole des Livres, Paris, the British Museum, and the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy. The work of this artist, says Mrs. Chandler, "must be classed by itself, as are the Rembrandt etchings and the Whistler lithographs."

MR. WINTER'S VIEW OF "TAINTED" PLAYS.

AT the opening of the regular theatrical season of 1906–'07 there are indications seen by Mr. William Winter, dramatic citic of the New York *Tribune*, that the supply of "putrescent 'strong meat,'" in the form of drama, will be "copious and foul." Mr. Winter utters vigorously his well-known opinions of the problem play, protesting again that "the theater is not the proper place for the analysis or treatment of ulcers, whether physical, moral, or social." The province of the stage, he declares once more, "is the ministration of art and beauty, and it is a shame that it should ever be degraded by the presentment of such stuff as 'Ghosts' and 'Hedda Gabler,' 'Iris,' and 'Mrs. Tanqueray.'" In this temper he refers to the plays that have so far claimed the largest amount of public notice. To quote from *The Tribune* (September 19):

"The present dramatic season has started with 'The Hypocrites,' a story of florid didacticism about amatory incontinence; 'His House in Order,' a story of infidelity in marriage, and the consequences thereof; and two versions of 'The Kreutzer Sonata,' a story of depravity, adultery, disease, madness, and murder. There are, of course, other plays, and clean ones; but those dramas of carnal passion and misery are the conspicuous features of the moment, in our theater. Those are the plays for which attention has been especially claimed, and upon which it has especially been bestowed. Who is the better for them? The same old distressing picture is shown, and the same old rancid scrap of stale morality is dangled before the public nose—as if any human being, having access to the New Testament, stands in the slightest need of precepts commendatory of cleanly life! Or, as if any person, having access to the newspapers, has any need of additional information as to creatures of depravity, deeds of crime, and scenes of horror. It does not signify that those plays are, in some respects, clever; that they display more or less ingenuity of

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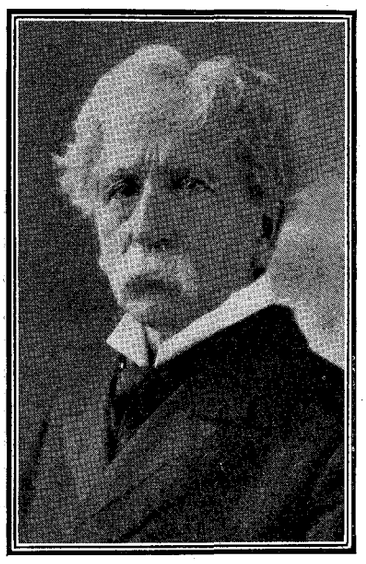
construction and felicity of language. Their pervasive defect is that they needlessly and fruitlessly obtrude offensive topics. Grant that 'the human heart is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked'—as a matter of fact, it is nothing of the kind, for, with all its faults, human nature contains attributes that are noble and beautiful, while the history of human conduct abounds with examples of heroism: but, taking the worst view of it that a cynic can take, what good can possibly come of perpetually apprising our fellow-creatures that they are dwelling in the hall of sin and the bonds of iniquity? It grows very tiresome. Let us agree to it, and have done with it. *Graves*, in the old play, comforts himself with the reflection that this beastly world will one day be burnt up. That thought, surely, might console the most inveterate Ibsenite of all the dismal crowd. Charles Mathews, the comedian, once said to his intimate friend Arthur Sketchley, who was always grumbling: 'Everything is wrong, Arthur; now damn everything—and let's go to breakfast.'"



WILLIAM WINTER,
Who thinks the theater "not the proper place for the analysis or treatment of ulcers, whether physical, moral, or social."

Mr. Winter, in showing where the line should be drawn between what ought to be permitted and what ought to be prohibited, gives the principle that "the right way for dramatic art is to present the beauty that should be emulated—not to linger on the infamy that should be shunned." He would not allow "the moralist, dramatic or otherwise," his say in the theater because the moralist, "as a rule, assumes—and acts on the assumption—that there is no crime too atrocious, no obscenity too vile, no nastiness too putrid, for obtrusion on the public notice, if only the obtrusion is tagged with a *good moral*." The excitation of disgust in the mind of a spectator, Mr. Winter declares, "is not necessarily a benefit; more often it is a positive harm." In so saying he rebutts the conclusion of the justices of the Court of Special Sessions who passed on the case of "Mrs. Warren's Profession." The Court admitted that "vice" was presented, but argued that as it was presented in an "odious light" observers would view it with "disgust" and be moved to avoid it—a conclusion, says Mr. Winter, "exceedingly specious" and "absolutley unsound."

We are not left by *The Tribune's* critic without guidance as to what we ought to desire in the theater to-day. To quote:

"Nothing in the theater of to-day is so essential to the welfare of the public as an adherence to the lovely and cheering drama of simplicity and beauty. The public—that convenient scapegoat!—is forever supposed to want something new and something nasty. That is an error. The public wants something *interesting*—good acting, for instance, in good plays. It might be worth while to experiment a little in that direction. There are many good plays in our language: plays of Shakespeare; plays of the order of 'The Road to Ruin,' 'She Stoops to Conquer,' 'Caste,' 'Our Boys,' 'The Ticket-of-Leave Man,' 'Forget-Me-Not,' 'The Two Roses,' 'The Favorite of Fortune,' 'All for Her,' 'False Shame,' 'Jenie Brown,' 'A Pair of Spectacles,' 'The Middleman,' 'The Royal Family,' 'The White Pilgrim,' 'The Man of Airlie,' 'The Rivals,' 'Virginius,' 'Becket,' 'Judah,' 'The Magistrate,' 'Faust,' 'Sweet Lavender,' etc., etc.; plays of many kinds, requiring talents of a wide order for their suitable interpretation; but such plays need actors, and no one of the speculative persons who so largely now control our stage has shown a vestige of ability to organize and really manage a dramatic company. The shop is open—but it is only a shop; and a shop it will remain, until control of the stage reverts to rightful authority; that is to say, to the hands of self-respecting, capable actors, or, at least, of managers who possess the actor's artistic temperament and are conscious of their intellectual obligation to society."

EXPANSION OF THE YIDDISH DRAMA.

IT seems that the Yiddish drama is emerging from what might be called its parochial conditions. The plays of the East-Side Jews of New York have remained unfamiliar to English-speaking audiences because they are couched in a foreign tongue, described as "at its best a corrupt High German and at its worst a polyglot jargon." But already in the present season the "Kreutzer Sonata," a play by Jacob Gordin, the acknowledged leader of Yiddish playwrights, has been presented by two English-speaking companies on Broadway. The resultant comment has served to make more plain the kind of semi-foreign dramatic art that has developed among us. The Yiddish stage, says *The American Hebrew* (New York), "reflects more or less accurately the condition of life on the East Side of New York, and the East Side of New York is the mirror of the life of the Jewish people, at least where Jewish life becomes a problem."

For five or six years three dramatists, Gordin, Kobrin, and Libin, have provided the Yiddish stage with practically all its best material. Of this drama Mr. John Corbin writes in the New York *Sun* (September 16):

"That the Yiddish colony in the Bowery has a dramatic life of its own, which is native to itself, authentic, and of a very high quality, both literary and dramatic, has long been known. Ten years ago in a magazine article I ventured the opinion that the plays of Gordin and his *confrères* were more deeply vital in theme and abler in treatment than anything we had yet had from the playwrights of Broadway. . . . . .

"Of direct appeal to the merely American public there is not much in the plays of the new Bowery. Or, rather, they are in their very nature alien and antagonistic to it. Our drama is the expression of a busy and prosperous public that looks to the theater for amusement that will distract it. Our Yiddish population is the offspring of the deepest economic and social unrest of the most distressed of European nations; its traditions are those of Tolstoy and Gorky, with a kindred infusion from the great Norwegian. What it looks for in the theater is not only amusement, but that deeper enjoyment of pure drama and tragedy."

Mr. Corbin, in dealing with the "Kreutzer Sonata," points to the use of the title as representing a foible of Yiddish playwrights in borrowing for their work a title of greatness. The "Kreutzer Sonata" has "only an allusive relation to Tolstoy's novel of the same name." "Adler's 'King Lear' and Thomashefsky's 'Romeo and Juliet' are so called only because they present the themes of filial ingratitude and romantic love between scions of warring families. Adler's *Lear* is of the Jewish proletariat and Thomashefsky's *Romeo* is the son of a factional rabbi." And likewise the heroine *Miriam* of the "Kreutzer Sonata" "is no more than a woman subjected to the sexual will of a husband she abominates." Concerning this play we read:

"The characteristic feature of the play, and the one that should have given it its title, is the fact that it is a study of a family of Russian Jews in process of Americanization—a highly significant and timely theme. The story begins in Russia, where the authority of the parent is absolute, and its crucial acts take place in America, where the children are asserting their right to live for themselves and to themselves. . . . . .

"As a piece of dramatic writing the play is in the main admirably simple, logical, and true. The examples of Tolstoy and Ibsen have not been in vain. As a social study it is at once trenchant and sympathetic. The independence and irreverence of the demeanor of American children, so tragic in its effect upon the lives

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of the leading characters in the play, is treated with the true detachment of the dramatist, and with abundant humor. The character of *Miriam* is nowhere sentimentalized, her sin nowhere palliated; but it is pictured with the true dramatic sympathy, and, in so far as the logic of morality and the theater will permit, is generous, devoted, noble."

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS.

GEORGE BRANDES. OWEN JOHNSON. W. J. HENDERSON. PHILIP VERRILL MIGUELS. ANNE WARNER. HENRY W. WACK.

IN this department THE LITERARY DIGEST will print descriptive titles of new books as published each week up to the day of going to press, with notices, then or soon thereafter, of the more significant and important. It hopes in this way to supply an authoritative and systematic record and guide which shall meet what the editor believes to be a widely-existing need among its readers.

Alexander, De Alva Stanwood. A Political History of the State of New York. Two volumes, 8vo, pp. viii–405; iv–444. 1774–1861. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.50 per volume.

Mr. Alexander has accomplished what, to many persons, would have seemed an impossible task—he has written a political history of the State of New York and made it interesting. Nearly nine hundred octavo pages have been employed to cover a period of eighty-seven years, and the book is nowhere dull reading. The author has contrived so well to adorn the necessary political facts with items in personal biography, that the chronicle rises to a place somewhere in the domain of masterpieces.

Besides the historic names, such as the Clintons, Hamilton, Burr, Van Buren, and Seward, there pass across its pages many figures once luminous and potent in public life, but now nearly or quite forgotten, even by men who might be called well read—for example, Thurlow Weed, Erastus Root, Silas Wright, William L. Marcy, and Edwin Croswell. Mr. Alexander's account of the circumstances that led to the duel between Hamilton and Burr is the clearest and most satisfying that has anywhere been printed. Another chapter, devoted to a notable phase of State politics, deals with the "firm of Seward, Weed, and Greeley," and the memorable dissolution of the partnership by the retirement of the junior member.

If some one could now write a history of the people of the State, which should be as good as this history of its politics and politicians, the world might better understand what have been the economic forces, and who were the men that have combined with nature to rear this imperial commonwealth. Readers of Mr. Alexander's work will be glad to know that he has in preparation an additional volume covering the period from 1861 to 1896.

Barine, Arvède. The Life of Alfred de Musset Done into English by Charles Conner Hayden. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 176. New York: Edwin C. Hill Co. $1.50.

Brandes, George. On Reading: An Essay. 18mo, pp. 64. New York: Duffield & Co. 75 cents.

As a book, this would be called a mere trifle, but there is wise and stimulating counsel in it—some wholesome lamentations that newspapers should be so widely read, but they are supplemented by inspiring words as to books that are far better worth one's while.

Brown, Charles Reynolds. The Social Message of the Modern Pulpit. 12mo, pp. ix–293. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Chapman, J. Wilbur, D.D. S. H. Hadley of Water Street: A Miracle of Grace. Illustrated. 12mo. pp. 288. $1.25 net.

De Weese, Truman A. The Principles of Practical Publicity: Being a Treatise on "the Art of Advertising." 12mo, pp. xv–244. Buffalo: Matthews-Northrup Works.

Duncan, Norman. The Adventures of Billy Topsail: A Story for Boys. Illustrated, pp. 331. New York: Fleming H. Revell. $1.50.

Ellison, Edith Nicholl. A Child's Recollections of Tennyson. 18mo, pp. 112. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

An attractively printed and bound little volume is this from Mrs. Ellison, giving in simple and agreeable fashion recollections of an acquaintance which "began in the Isle of Wight, far back in the days of the Crimean War; and it is true from beginning to end." If the reader sees rather more of Hallam and Lionel Tennyson than of the poet, their father, that perhaps is due to one of the penalties of childhood. The book was worth writing, and no reader would be sorry to possess it.

Ewald, Carl. Two-Legs. Translated from the Danish by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. 18mo, pp. 148. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

Forman, Justus Miles. Buchanan's Wife. With illustrations by Will Grefé. 12mo, pp. 291. New York: Harper & Bro. $1.50.

Mr. Forman's new novel has a rather sensational flavor and recalls those "thrillers" of a former period which were written with a view of sating that taste for mystery and murder which was held to be universal among lovers of fiction. The central theme of "Buchanan's Wife" is trite enough. A woman of beauty and refinement, tho of very weak character, is sold to a man whom, in the nature of things, she must soon come to loathe. This "gloom-enfolded dream" is a strange product of the novelist's art. His father had been a Scots-Welsh scientist—a formidable type, surely—who had married a young Italian girl "all smiles and softness and instability." With such a basis of heredity, the author constructs the character whose lugubrious personality dominates the book.

Buchanan, we are assured, was no brute, and had the negative virtue of not actually beating his wife. His exterior was vaguely repellent. Tho not quite an ugly man, his natural gloom and inactive life had left him sallow and lean to the point of emaciation. In addition to these "points," he had the advantage of a habit of nervously twitching his eyebrows while speaking, as if he were constantly angry. He was upon the whole "rather absurdly Mephistophelian" and possessed as a crowning asset that odd touch of malice found in cripples.

It is not surprising to learn that the sum of these fascinations left his wife cold. When her early lover, Harry Faring, comes upon the scene the plot begins to thicken after the lively fashion of Miss Braddon. One night Buchanan, meditating suicide and nerving himself for the feat, unexpectedly finds himself the host of an early acquaintance, a burglar, who intends to rifle the house. A heart-to-heart talk ensues, and the result is that Buchanan makes a desperate resolve. He turns professional thief and vanishes into the night.

It is at this point that the real interest of the story begins, and considerable ingenuity must be allowed the author for the mystifying methods which mark the bloody business of the main plot. The terrible fate that overtakes, or seems to overtake, Buchanan—for the basic principle in this sort of novel is that the hero never remains dead long at a time—gives the author an opportunity for some rather unusual character-drawing as regards the unloving young wife.

Goodrich, Arthur. The Balance of Power. Illustrated by Otto Toastern. 12mo, pp. 413. New York: Outing Publishing Company. $1.50.

Greene, Sarah P. McLean. The Power Lot. 12mo, pp. 396. New York: Baker & Taylor Co. $1.50.

Henderson, W. J. The Art of the Singer: Practical Hints about Vocal Technics and Style. 12mo, pp. 270. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

Henderson, Mary Foote. The Aristocracy of Health: A Study of Physical Culture, Our Favorite Poisons, and the International League for the Advancement of Physical Culture. 12mo, pp. xii–772. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

Hume, Fergus. The Mystery of the Shadow. With sixteen illustrations by A. T. Smith. 12mo, pp. vii–279. New York: P. W. Dodge & Co. $1.50.

Irwin, Wallace. Chinatown Ballads. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 82. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.25.

Johnson, Owen. Max Fargus. 12mo, pp. 325. Illustrated. New York: Baker & Taylor Co. $1.50.

Jones, J. William, D.D. Life and Letters of Robert Edward Lee, Soldier and Man. With portraits. 8vo, pp. xii–486. New York: Neale Publishing Co. $2.

Lockyer, Sir Norman. Stonehenge and other British stone monuments astronomically considered. 8vo, pp. xii–340. Illustrated. New York: Macmillan Co. $3.50 net.

London, Jack. Moon-Face and Other Stories. 12mo, pp. 373. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

MacKaye, James. The Economy of Happiness. 8vo, pp. xv–1533. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.50.

The thesis which underlies this elaborate philosophical study is that human happiness is attainable through an intelligent, rational search conducted on practical principles, and that if up to the present time men have not solved the problem it is because they have not gone about it in the right way. The author asserts that, throughout history, natural and human activities have combined to develop

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the world's potentiality for pain and to leave undeveloped its potentiality for pleasure.

Like Schopenhauer—whose central thesis, nevertheless, is inverted in the present work—Mr. MacKaye maintains that, from its origin to its present-day status, the problem of philosophy has been how to avoid unhappiness and achieve happiness. If the problem has not yet been solved, it is not because it is insoluble, but because men have not yet learned the necessary method. For thousands of years, we are practically told, the master minds of humanity have been groping in the dark for the key to the enigma. At last it has been found—this golden key that is to reopen the lost Eden—and tho unobserved all these centuries, it must have hung in a very obvious place, for it is no other thing than common sense.

By common sense the author means a kind of sense which in the sequel proves to be very uncommon, at least as far as individuals are concerned. In his interpretation of it, it is a kind of sense which is susceptible of tests independent of the convictions of any man or assemblage of men. In short it is a metaphysical entity closely related, it would seem, to the *sensus communis* of the scholastics. The whole of Book I. is given up to its elucidation.

Very interesting and quite clear of metaphysical obscurities are the author's observations upon logomania (word madness), proteromania (prior madness), and pathomania (sensibility madness), which he asserts are responsible for practically all, if not all, of the normal deviations from sense to which mankind are subject.

The concluding pages of the work are a pæan to Science, which is declared "to have already done more for humanity than the sum of all other forces set in motion by human effort." Like Berthelot, he believes that Science is destined to solve the supreme problem which up to now philosophy and theology have failed to solve.

Matheson, George, D.D. Rests by the River. Devotional Meditations. 12mo, pp. xvi–366. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son.

Matthews, Robert Valentine. The Song of the Pines. Illustrated by James Varrier. pp. vi–350. New York: Edwin C. Hill Co.

McCutcheon, George Barr. Jane Cable. Illustrated in color by Harrison Fisher. 12mo, pp. 336. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Miguels, Philip Verrill The Crystal Sceptre: A Story of Adventure. 12mo, pp. 346. New York and London: Harper & Bros. $1.25.

This is a glorified dime novel of the blood-and-thunder *genre* that should take by storm the heart of boys who have made a course in "Jack Harkaway" literature and upon whom ordinary horrors have begun to pall. It is the hair-raising record of the adventures of a lad dropped by a balloon upon an island peopled by orang-utans, of his successful expedients in taming the ferocious creatures to his will, of stupendous feats of slaughter enacted in the clash of rival gorilla hosts, and of unto'd dangers and triumphs of a very blood-curdling and unconventional order. Youths with a thirst for literary carnage may have their fill of it in this tale, which strikes a new note in lurid narrative, and which in sheer effusion of blood is probably unmatched in recent literary feats of the kind. The fact that it is the ichor of gorillas that flows so freely modulates the horror of the reeking chapters. In this wilderness of monkeys, a few hundred more or less will not be missed, and the slaughter goes on gaily and *ad libitum*.

At rare intervals when the author sheathes his dripping knife and gives play to his imagination, we come upon amazing adventures patterned upon those of Robinson Crusoe and Jules Verne, events which never possibly could have happened on sea or land, but which will prove none the less interesting to the audience which the book aims to reach.

Miltoun, Francis [Milburg F. Mansfield]. Castles and Châteaux of Old Touraine and the Loire Country. With many illustrations reproduced from paintings made on the spot by Blanche McManus. 12mo, pp. xi–347. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $3.

Miltoun, Francis [Milburg F. Mansfield]. Rambles on the Riviera: Being some account of journeys made *en automobile* and things seen in the fair land of Provence. With many illustrations reproduced from paintings made on the spot by Blanche McManus. 12mo, pp. xiii–434. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $2.50.

Monahan, Michael. Benigna Vena: Essays Literary and Personal. Portrait. 8vo, pp. 187. New York: The Alban Publishing Co.

Patton, John S. Jefferson, Cabell, and the University of Virginia. Small 8vo, pp. viii–380. New York: Neale Publishing Co. $2.

Peloubet, Francis N., D.D. Studies in the Book of Job. A Biblical drama illuminating the problem of the ages. For advanced classes. 8vo, pp. xxx–115. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.

Prideaux, Sarah Treveblan. Modern Book Bindings. 8vo. pp. x–131. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50 net.

Potter, Henry Codman, Bishop of New York. Reminiscences of Bishops and Archbishops. 8vo, pp. xi–225. Illustrated with Portraits in photogravure. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The bishops and archbishops of whom Bishop Potter writes are thirteen in number, the bishops being all Americans; the archbishops of course are Englishmen. The reminiscences embrace exactly forty years, beginning as they do in 1866, when the author was chosen secretary of the House of Bishops. It is the personal note that the author aims to sound, rather than the professional or biographical. The result is a contribution to Episcopal-Church annals of quite distinct, if not unique, value. Bishop Potter was moved to write mainly because of his regrets that some brilliant anecdotes of General Sherman he once heard from a group of distinguished men assembled in a private house in honor of Sherman's memory never would get into print. It then occurred to him that what he himself could remember of the bishops whom he had known ought not to fail of record. The book is therefore in a sense the outcome of a dinner-party, but none the less is it welcome and valuable.

Richards, William R., D.D. The Apostles' Creed in Modern Worship. 16mo, pp. 168. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

Richards, R. C. Railroad Accidents: Their Cause and Prevention. Pub ished by the Association of Railway Claim Agents.

Seignobos, Charles. A History of Ancient Civilization. Translated and edited by Arthur Herbert Weil. With an introduction by James Alton James. 12mo, pp. xv–373. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Shaler, Sophia P. The Masters of Fate, the Power of the Will. 12mo, pp. x–358. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50 net.

Mrs. Shaler has here brought together an impressive statement of great and good deeds done by men and women under physical, financial, or other limitations that seemed to place in their way obstacles insurmountable. An inspiring record has she made—a record not so much of generalities as of specific biography. An index is given to men and women who have done notable things in poverty, in sickness, in blindness, in deformity, in jail.

Smith, Richard. A Tour of Four Great Rivers (the Hudson, Mohawk, Susquehanna, and Delaware) in 1769. Being his Journal. Edited with a short history of pioneer settlements by Francis W. Halsey. 8vo, pp. lxxiii–102. With map and thirty-six illustrations. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.

Stevenson, Robert Louis, Essays of. Selected and edited with an introduction and notes, by W. Lyon Phelps. 16mo, pp. 22–184. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

Talmey, Dr. Max. Practical and Theoretical Esperanto. A Text-Book for Beginners and Advanced Pupils, etc. 18mo, pp. 103. New York: Universal Language Publishing Co.

Thomson, J. Arthur. Herbert Spencer. [English Men of Science Series.] 12mo, pp. ix–284. Portrait. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1 net.

Thorpe, T. E. Joseph Priestly. [English Men of Science Series.] 12mo, pp. viii–228. Portrait. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co $1 net.

Vachell, Horace A. The Face of Clay: An Interpretation. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 359. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1 50.

Von Grabill, S. Becker (Ruperth Fehnstoke). Letters from Tuskegee: Being the Confessions of a Yankee. Second edition with notes. 18mo, pp. ix–85. Tuskegee: S. Becker von Grabill.

Vaux, Patrick. The Shock of Battle. 12mo, pp. 379. Frontispiece. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Warner, Anne. Susan Clegg and Her Neighbors' Affairs. 12mo, pp. 220. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.

It is not the most wholesome humor in the world that challenges our smiles in Mrs. Warner's new book, but it is harmless enough and no doubt will delight that considerable audience which craves a laugh at all hazards and is not too exacting as to the artistic canons which up to now have been thought indispensable in the literature of humor. The book of "Susan Clegg" is composed of four separate dialect stories, all except one of which have appeared during the year in leading magazines.

The world at whose portals stands the gaunt and formidable Susan, check-aproned and on guard with her broom, is not a specially charming one. It is the world of the sordid and the commonplace, of tight-fisted matrons in whom enforced stinginess has become a species of genius, of bleak old maids in horrible wrappers, impregnable to any ray of the ideal and equipped with a developed curiosity probably unmatched outside of the cloister; of very respectable old men in cruelly brushed coats, who are permitted at times to bask in the smiles of the above-mentioned virgins; of poor creatures worn with toil, condemned to the kitchen as to a dungeon, spending their whole lives in burnishing stew-pans and polishing old furniture.

This phase of life, which is the rough material of a masterpiece in the hands of a Dickens or a Balzac, usually degenerates into the grotesque under the brush of less skilful artists. Latent pathos, the soul of true humor, is entirely absent from the book. The author nearly always relies upon grotesque situations, and here her skill is such that the counterfeit often rings like current coin. Even funerals are invoked to raise a laugh, tho a death's head with a bone in its mouth was never yet known to be funny.

Nevertheless, if the judicious grieve, the indiscriminating may be trusted to laugh, at many of the ludicrous episodes.

Watson, James. The Dog Book: A popular history of the dog; with practical information as to care and management of house, kennel, and exhibition dogs; descriptions of all important breeds Two volumes. 8vo, pp. xvi–386; xxii–387. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $6 net per vol.

Wells, Carolyn. A Whimsey Anthology. 16mo. pp. xvi–288. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Wack, Henry Wellington. In Thamesland: Being the Gossiping Record of Rambles through England from the source of the Thames to the sea, with Casual Studies of the English People, Their Historic, Literary, and Romantic shrines. The whole proving a complete guide to the Thames Valley. With maps and 100 illustrations. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Mr. Wack's volume belongs among those books of European travel for which so many years ago there was an assured demand from the public. By choosing a special and a restricted area for his theme, and that area being the Valley of the Thames, he has probably escaped the dangers which at this late day beset most books of this class. He writes agreeably and has been careful in collecting his information. The illustrations are numerous enough and good enough to make the fortune of any book having a popular theme.

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CURRENT POETRY.

In Autumntide.

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD.

The apple seeds are black at core;
The linden leaves, like fairy ore,
  Shed the effulgence of their gold,
Paving the pathways green before.

More plaintive grows the thrush's pipe;
The quince's cheek is yellow ripe;
  And the smooth pallor of the pear
Reveals, like dawn, a russet stripe.

The minstrel wind behind the hill
Above its strings is never still;
  Autumn through all the brooding land
Works the rich wonder of its will.

As in a necromancer's glass,
We watch the radiant pageant pass,
  Wood waving banner back to wood
Across the severing seas of grass.

Forgetful what the hours presage,
We feel that we have plucked a page
  From the untroubled Book of Dream—
A leaf from out the Golden Age!

—*From Appleton's Magazine* (October).

Song of the Sum of All.

BY FALLOW NORTON.

I have loved many, the more and the few—
I have loved many, that I might love you.

All of my life was but loving and proving—
The near and the far, the constant, the roving.

The sad and the joyous, the shadow, the part,
With signs of their lacking marked down in my heart.

(For never the goal and the whole were for me.)
They were handle and hint, they were crutch, they were key,

They were bramble and bud, but never the flower:
They were dawn, they were dark, nor ever noon hour;

They were soil-of-life, spoil-of-life, symbol and clew,
But the soul-of-life, whole-of-life waited for you.

They were wave, they were tide, they were shade on the lea,
But you are the earth, and the sun and the sea.

—*From Harper's Magazine* (September).

Tahiti.

BY LLOYD OSBOURNE.

Over the rim of the world,
  Sunk in the dawn of day,
There lie for you and me
  The Isles of Far Away.

Haste we back to find them?
  It needs but you to say!
Make sail and lay our course
  For the Isles of Far Away!

Lagoon and shore and bending palm—
  Why must it be nay?
Youth and Love are calling
  From the Isles of Far Away!

—*From Appleton's Magazine* (October).

The Singer to Her Audience.

BY CURTIS HIDDEN PAGE.

I was Isolde—body and soul and voice
I gave myself to be Isolde's self
In full abandon. . . . But Isolde died
With that last note of love in death. I know
The truest of you fain would make no sign

A New Recipe for Cleaning Silverware.

Cut Ivory Soap in slices in the proportion of one-eighth of a small cake to a quart of water. Have enough water to cover whatever silverware (plated or sterling) is to be cleaned. Boil for ten minutes after putting silver in. Rinse, rub with chamois cloth and the silverware will be as bright as a newly minted dollar.

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Our Underfeed booklet is crowded with fac-simile testimonials just as cheerful. Can't we send it to you? Heating plans and services of our Engineering Department are yours—FREE. Write to-day, giving name of local dealer with whom you prefer to deal. Illustration shows furnace without casing, cut out to show how coal is forced up under fire.

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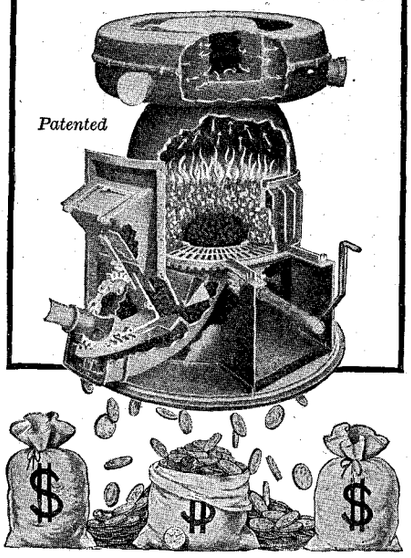

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But one deep silent breath, and slowly going
Feel me Isolde still.

It can not be. . . .
I am the woman now, and need your praise. . . .
Let me sink back and rest in your applause.
Upbear me on its waves that swell and rise
And break in shouts of praise—lest I should faint
In falling back so far to be myself
After Isolde—lest I, too, should die
Falling from that last note of death in love.

—*From The Pacific Monthly* (September).

The following verse is by Mr. Archie Sullivan, a "new poet," whose discovery is claimed by *Appleton's Magazine*. This monthly is publishing a series of poetic appreciations of precious stones by Mr. Sullivan. We give a specimen:

Song of the Ruby.

The heart of me is red with blood, the eyes of me are
crimson fire,
I light the way for all true loves, across the land of
Heart's Desire.
I can not rest, I can not sleep, I am at war with every-
thing—
I stain a queen's white marble throat, and play at
signet to a king,
I watch the years go slowly past, and armèd nations
drifting by,
And only know that hearts, and lips, and blood are
not so red as I.

—*From Appleton's Magazine* (October).

It is reported that Mr. Thomas Hardy is turning back from poetry to fiction. His poetry, the most notable of which being the dramatic epic called "The Dynasts," has received much adverse comment both in England and America. The following specimen may be said to show an unusual smoothness:

A Church Romance.

(*Circa* 1835.)

In the high pew she turned, until her sight
Swept the west gallery, and caught its row
Of music-men with viol book and bow
Against the sinking sad tower-window light.

She turned again; and in her pride's despite
One strenuous viol's inspirer seemed to throw
A message from his string to her below,
Which said, "I claim thee as my own forthright!"

Thus their hearts' bond began, in due time signed.
And long years thence, when Age had scared Romance,
At some old attitude of his or glance,
That gallery-scene would break upon her mind,

With him as minstrel—ardent, young, and trim—
Bowing "New Sabbath" or "Mount Ephraim."

—*From The Saturday Review* (London).

PERSONAL.

Tom Johnson and Cleveland's Street-Railways.—Tom L. Johnson, Mayor of Cleveland, is determined to make his city municipalize the trolley-lines. So resolute is he in this that, according to the Cleveland *Leader*, he means to forbid the citizens of Cleveland to vote on the question. Whereupon *The Leader* asks, "Is Tom L. Johnson the Mayor of Cleveland, or is he a local czar? Does he serve the people or rule them?"

The "low-fare war" in Cleveland, which has culminated in the present situation, is a matter of some years' standing. In 1898 the City Council

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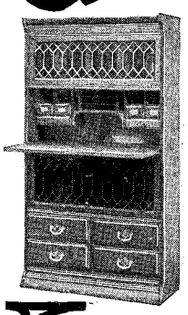

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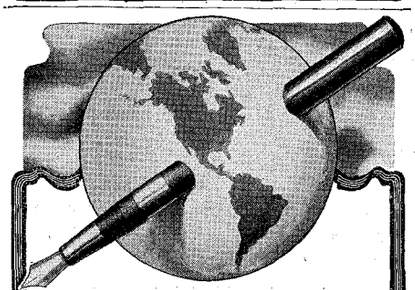

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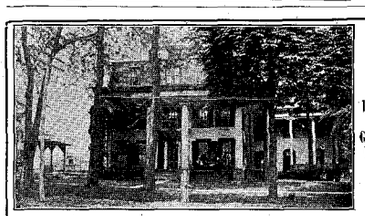

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passed ordinances for the reduction of fares on the existing lines. But the dispute has for nearly all that time, until this spring, kept the subject in the courts. The situation after that is explained by the New York *Evening Post* as follows:

From the time when the various injunctions were dissolved, four months ago, however, and the independent three-cent-fare company was able to begin actual construction at a rapid rate, the old traction interests have changed their attitude toward the public. Whatever decision may finally be made, it will not be made in ignorance. What the Mayor proposes to do and what the company proposes to do are being thoroughly and carefully explained.

The Mayor's solution is that a holding company be formed of men mutually agreed upon by the city and the rival traction companies. This concern, formed with only nominal capitalization, would take over the properties of both the Cleveland Electric Railway Company and the Forest City Railway Company—the three-cent line guaranteeing dividends and interest on bonds at an agreed valuation. It would then operate the lines as one system, making necessary improvements from time to time, and using any surplus above improvements and fixed charges for retiring the bonds and stocks of the constituent companies.

Municipal ownership is expressly prohibited today by a law of the State of Ohio. "I feel certain, however," said Mayor Johnson in a recent interview, "that after the holding company was formed and had demonstrated the feasibility of the operation of a street-railway under these conditions, we could with good grace go to the State Legislature to substitute the city, through a commission, for the holding company. I believe there would be little difficulty in the Legislature, as such a proposition would no longer be opposed by the big money interests." The holding company would be nothing more than a

FAMILY RUNT

Kansas Man Says Coffee Made Him That

"Coffee has been used in our family of eleven—father, mother, five sons and four daughters—for thirty years: I am the eldest of the boys and have always been considered the runt of the family and a coffee toper.

"I continued to drink it for years until I grew to be a man, and then I found I had stomach trouble, nervous headaches, poor circulation, was unable to do a full day's work, took medicine for this, that, and the other thing, without the least benefit. In fact I only weighed 116 when I was 28.

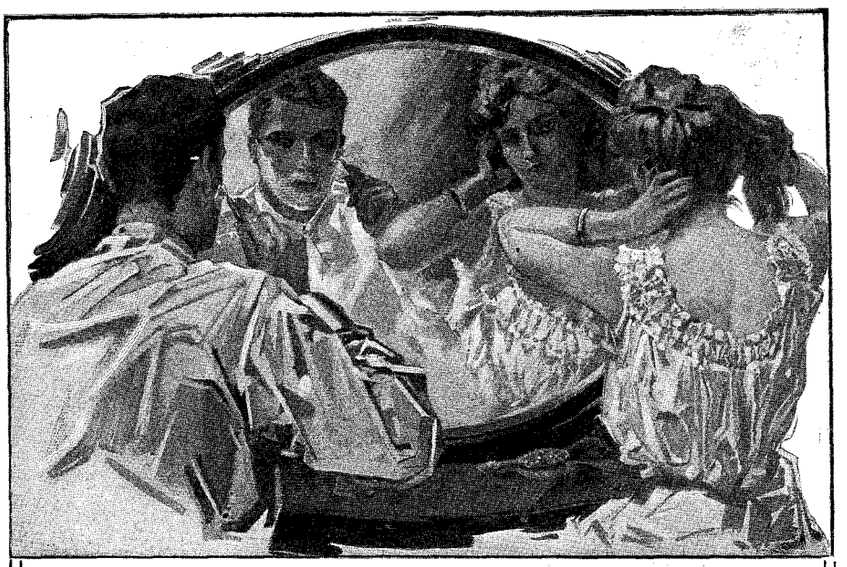
"Then I changed from coffee to Postum being the first one in our family to do so. I noticed, as did the rest of the family, that I was surely gaining strength and flesh. Shortly after I was visiting my cousin who said, 'You look so much better—you're getting fat.'

"At breakfast his wife passed me a large sized cup of coffee, as she knew I was always such a coffee drinker, but I said, 'No thank you.'

"'What!' said my cousin, 'you quit coffee? What do you drink?'

"'Postum,' I said, 'or water, and I am well.' They did not know what Postum was, but my cousin had stomach trouble and could not sleep at night from drinking a large cup of coffee three times a day. He was glad to learn about Postum but said he never knew coffee hurt anyone.

"After understanding my condition and how I got well he knew what to do for himself. He discovered that coffee was the cause of his trouble as he never used tobacco or anything else of the kind. You should now see the change in him. We both believe that if persons who suffer from coffee drinking would stop and use Postum they could build back to health and happiness." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."



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If you haven't the faith or the enterprise to try one and try it now, some one ought to get it and give it to you, but don't let them "hand you a lemon" in the shape of any of the old-model safeties. The Razac is in a class by itself.

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Whatever you do, send your name on a postal card for our two books—RAZAC USE and RAZAC REASON. They explain and illustrate everything you'd like to know about shaving.

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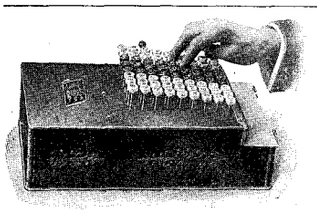

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board of disinterested and efficient citizens selected to control the street-railways; the City Commission, under Mayor Johnson's plan, would be precisely the same thing, so he would make the transition with the very minimum of friction.

The company's offer by way of rejoinder is to give seven rides for a quarter, with universal transfers if it can have its franchises extended for a satisfactory period. This makes 3.57 cents per ride, which is declared to be the lowest fare given for regular service in any American city. The company has also begun to take the public into its confidence by means of a series of "Street-Railway Talks," published daily as newspaper advertising. The holding-company plan it rejected in similar form once before, and its arguments now are directed mainly against the transfer of its franchises as they expire to the Forest City Company. "Take your 3½-cent fare, your seven rides for a quarter, and your universal transfer now while you can get them," it asks, "or wait eight years—for what?" Again, "Which would you rather have: a long ride for one 3½-cent fare, from anywhere to anywhere on the Cleveland Electric Railway's 235 miles of line, or a short ride for 3 cents, beginning nowhere and ending near there on the Forest City Railway's 11 miles of line?"

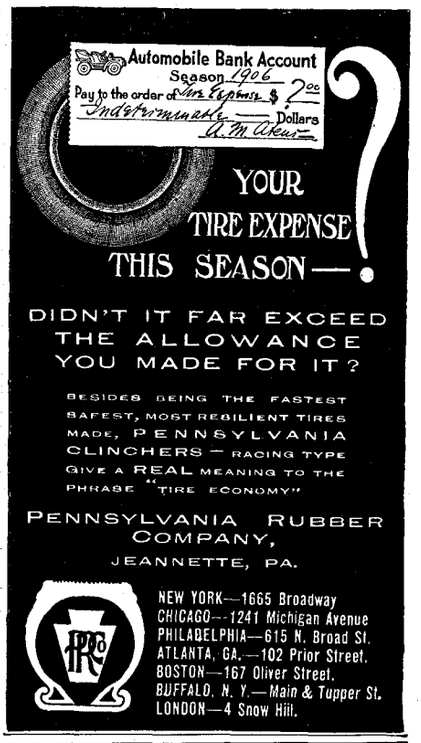
It is one interesting point that Mayor Johnson does not claim that his holding-company plan would necessarily bring the "3-cent fare with universal transfers," which was his original campaign issue. If he could take over the various lines at $50,000 a mile, it would be easy, but the Cleveland Electric Railway is capitalized at $150,000 a mile. Paying dividends on that figure, he admits, it might be impossible to do better than a 3-cent fare, with an extra charge of a cent for a transfer.

Whichever way the contest ends, *The Post* points out, "the people of Cleveland will be considerably better off than when it began." But *The Leader* is fighting Mr. Johnson every inch of the way. It insists that the somewhat alluring offers held forth by the "Street-Railway Talks" should be put to a vote. Otherwise *The Leader* must conclude that "Mayor Johnson is insincere and seeks first and foremost to further personal interests, or else he is un-American, undemocratic, and untrue to popular government."

Is Wellman in Earnest?—The postponement of Walter Wellman's aerial north-pole expedition has already been briefly noted in these columns. A belief that this postponement is in reality an abandonment of the expedition, and that it was never intended seriously, is now stated in more than one quarter. This is succinctly put forward by the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* in an editorial from which we make the extracts given below. After noting the press report of the postponement the writer says:

There is not the slightest reason in the world for considering it untrue, but it is unimportant. Had word been received, through the same channels, that the newspaper explorer had, with his four companions, set sail from Spitzbergen in the Parisian air-ship, there would indeed have been grave reasons for doubting its truth. The main reason would have been that there has never been evidence that would convince a sane man that Walter Wellman himself everhad the serious intention to court the fate of Andrée and his two companions. The entire plan of the proposed voyage was filched bodily from one of Jules Verne's most weird tales; and the details of Verne's plan were copied with almost painful exactness.

Another reason for doubting a report that the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No! It is not the name of a musical comedy—but —well, just wait!

Attached to any hose like an ordinary nozzle, the ARDREY VEHICLE WASHER thoroughly cleans buggy, wagon or auto, without scratch or blemish.

No more splashing of water on expensive cushions, either. Handled as easily as a paint brush, but cannot injure varnish or paint, as is common by the older, but now obsolete method wherever the **ARDREY** is used. Water constantly percolates through innumerable tiny holes to the sponge, keeping it cleansed. When sponge is removed the **ARDREY** is also a most complete garden sprayer. Cleans vehicles, windows, wood-work, etc., thoroughly without wetting clothes or hands. Useful wherever a hose will reach. Made of solid brass, and will be sent securely packed for **$3.00,** all charges prepaid. Send today before you forget it, because it's a purchase you'll prize far beyond the cost. Our booklet is free, and you should write for it today.

ARDREY VEHICLE WASHER CO., 139G Main St. E., Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

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expedition had cut loose from the mainland was the known unpreparedness of the voyagers. It has been unthinkable that, on a few weeks' notice, an aerial outfit could be constructed by Mr. Santos-Dumont which was conceded to be beyond the art by tens and possibly scores of years; that the French experts whose greatest achievements resulted in a fragile machine with only limited buoyancy and a few short hours of endurance could construct a serviceable air-packet for a voyage of indefinite length, and with a crew of five men with their supplies and instruments.

Another reason why a report of an actual starting of the expedition would have been reasonably doubted is the course adopted by Wellman since his departure from Paris for the North. If he had really intended to embark in his air-ship, he was at the proposed point of departure at the appointed time and in abundant time. He had scarcely reached Christiania before he began to make complaints regarding the gasoline-motor upon which the air-ship was to depend for its energy. Then there was delay in the construction of the shed in which the balloon was to be inflated; in fact, every message was obviously framed for the purpose of preparing the mind of the public for the abandonment of the expedition.

It should be said, in justice to the intelligent public, that the Wellman balloon exploration scheme has not been taken seriously by thinking people. As has been intimated, it has been difficult, if not impossible, to believe that the art of navigating the air had suddenly advanced to the point which would warrant the expedition, when practical tests of the latest patterns of air-ships show such definite limitations. If Walter Wellman, before leaving Paris, had, with his air-ship, achieved results which showed a marked advance in the art, people would have been more credulous. But Wellman did nothing of the kind. He might have inspired a degree of confidence in his motive and in his outfit by sailing over the Alps, with only a portion of his proposed cargo, but he made no experimental voyages.

The name of those who will conclude that Wellman's pretentious preparations for his balloon expedition to the north pole formed the cover to some covert scheme of advertising will be legion,

THE WAY OUT

Change of Food Brought Success and Happiness.

An ambitious but delicate girl, after failing to go through school on account of nervousness and hysteria, found in Grape-Nuts the only thing that seemed to build her up and furnish her the peace of health.

"From infancy," she says, "I have not been strong. Being ambitious to learn at any cost I finally got to the High School, but soon had to abandon my studies on account of nervous prostration and hysteria.

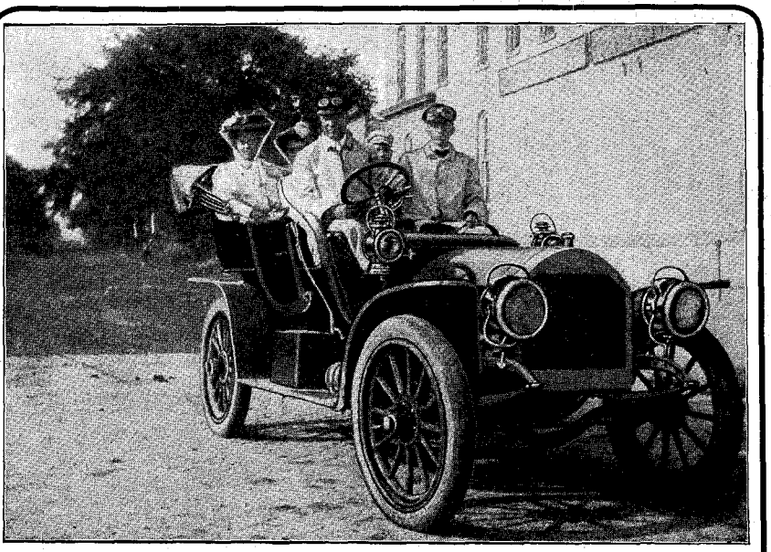
"My food did not agree with me, I grew thin and despondent. I could not enjoy the simplest social affair for I suffered constantly from nervousness in spite of all sorts of medicines.

"This wretched condition continued until I was twenty-five, when I became interested in the letters of those who had cases like mine and who were being cured by eating Grape-Nuts.

"I had little faith but procured a box and after the first dish I experienced a peculiar satisfied feeling that I had never gained from any ordinary food. I slept and rested better that night and in a few days began to grow stronger,

"I had a new feeling of peace and restfulness. In a few weeks, to my great joy, the headaches and nervousness left me and life became bright and hopeful. I resumed my studies and later taught ten months with ease—of course using Grape-Nuts every day. It is now four years since I began to use Grape-Nuts, I am the mistress of a happy home and the old weakness has never returned." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.



TRIUMPHAL TOURS OF MODEL-F

Stoddard-Dayton

Our 1907 Touring Car—Model-F—has made marks that proclaim its worth and reliability. A severe test run gave it immediate pre-eminence among touring cars. Driven by our New Stoddard-Dayton four cylinder engine, carrying five people and 150 pounds of baggage, a Model-F made the run through four States from our factory doors to Pine Lake, Wisconsin, and return—a trip of

1100 Miles Without Mishap

Plenty of tough going was encountered on this tour. Stretches of sage brush took the place of roads. There were hills to climb and sand wastes to pull through, but the Model-F never loosened a bolt, and made an electrifying spurt of **154 miles on seven gallons of gasoline.**

In the great Glidden Tour a Stoddard-Dayton Model-F was driven by our new motor from Chicago to Buffalo, and then over the Glidden course to Bretton Woods in the White Mountains—a distance of 2200 miles—**without loss of one point or a moment's time** on account of engine or mechanical troubles.

New and Improved Features

The new Stoddard-Dayton motor is not the only improved feature in the construction of Model-F. The wheel base is two inches longer; the pleasing lines of the body have been further beautified; 34-inch wheels are used instead of 32. The rear springs are hung on shackles at both ends.

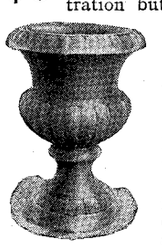
The power is applied through strut rods which *take up the road shocks* and *transmit the drive from the axle casing to the frame*, thereby taking *all the strain* off the springs. The Stoddard-Dayton valued feature of the enclosed propeller shaft is retained.

Model-F at $2,500, including full lamp equipment, is simpler, neater and more compact than other cars costing more. Let us send you our advance 1907 Booklet—It is FREE.

THE DAYTON MOTOR CAR CO., DAYTON, OHIO

CONCRETE LAWN VASES

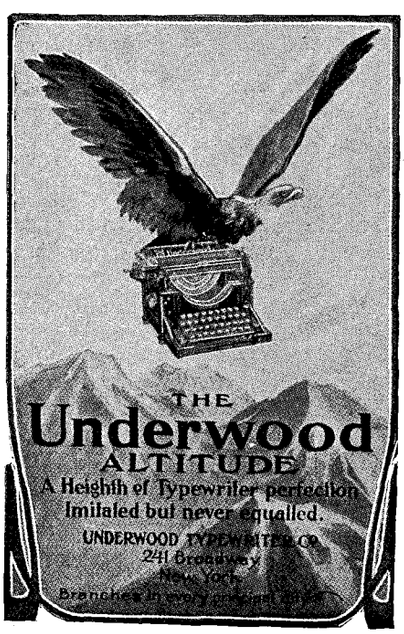
$5 Suitable for the Campus, Park, Lawn or Church Yard. The Illustration but faintly portrays the beauty of this vase. Well made of best concrete. 30 in. high, 22 in. across top of bowl, 14 in. base. Shipped securely crated for our Special Introductory Price of only $5.00.



Extra Special prices in quantities of one dozen or more ordered at one time.

A Chance for YOU to Make Money. We manufacture the machines that make these vases, also our Concrete Hitching Post. A rare chance for men of small means to get into a profitable business. Write for descriptive booklet of the Medina Special Molds for making Vases and Hitching Posts. It is sent **Free.** Write to-day.

MEDINA CONCRETE CO., 42 Court St., Medina, Ohio



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This is too good to keep.

One of my New York customers called on the President of a downtown bank. The banker was smoking, and, opening the drawer of his desk, said:

"I will offer you a cigar that I would think pretty good were I not for the price, but I hate to offer one to a man without telling him that I pay only $5.00 per hundred for them."

By this time the box was out and my customer, recognizing the brand, replied: "Don't apologize, I smoke them myself."

The cigars were my Shivers Panatelas.

The only difficulty I have in making business grow is to get men, that is, men who are ten and fifteen cent cigar smokers, to try my cigars.

A man who has spent his life in the leaf tobacco business and knows tobaccos as the silk expert knows silk says "that if the men who smoke in this country really appreciated what you are doing for the individual smoker, the cigar factory large enough for your business has not yet been built."

All I ask is for a fair chance to have my cigars tried.

I offer a clean saving to you of at least 33 1-3% on your cigar bills.

SHIVERS' PANATELA
EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

In addition to this the cigars coming to you are in the best of condition, directly from my factory. No in-between handling and consequent drying and resweating—insuring a sweeter, fresher cigar.

MY OFFER IS: I will send one hundred Shivers' Panatela Cigars on approval to a reader of The Literary Digest, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense and no charge for those smoked if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased, and keeps them, he is to remit the price, $5.00, within ten days.

The fillers of these cigars are clear Havana, of good quality—not only clear but long, clean Havana—no shorts or cuttings are used. They are hand-made by the best of workmen. The making has much to do with the smoking qualities of a cigar. The wrappers are genuine Sumatra.

In ordering please enclose business card or give personal references, and state whether mild, medium, or strong cigars are desired.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS

913 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

and perhaps that is the most charitable construction to be placed upon the entire incident."

Caruso a Great Ventriloquist.—A very realistic exhibition of ventriloquism was given in New York by Caruso, the famous tenor, just before he sailed for home. At a little farewell dinner-party he told the story of his skill, which the San Francisco *Argonaut* repeats:

"I was one of a house-party at a millionaire's great, new castle overlooking the Hudson," he said. "Tea had been served in the garden, and after tea I sang. Then I consented to essay a little ventriloquism, and the fifty or sixty guests grew very still.

"Behind me rose a superb tree. Looking up into the thick foliage, I shouted in a loud and angry voice:

"'Hello! What are you doing up there?'

"To my amazement a thin young voice replied: "'I ain't doin' no harm, mister. I'm just a-watchin' the big-bugs.'

"The guests glanced at one another, smiling appreciatively. Pulling myself together, I went on:

"'Did any one give you permission to climb up into that tree?'

"'Yes, sir. The second groom, sir. He's my cousin.'

"'Well,' said I, 'so far there's no harm done. But be careful not to fall, and don't let any one see you.'

"'All right, mister,' said the humble voice.

"I turned to my audience, and smiled and bowed triumphantly. They broke into thunderous applause. They said they had never listened to ventriloquism so superb. And they were quite right, too."

Arthur Brisbane, Mr. Hearst's Chief of Staff.—Mr. Frank Putnam, writing in *The National Magazine*, discusses the six men whom he considers among the greatest, if not the greatest, editorial writers of the country. Mr. Putnam confesses a liking for socialistic doctrines, and consequently the men he chooses for "the men most potent in advocacy of human progress" are men whose editorial expressions are in harmony with his sentiments on the question of Socialism. The first of these men is Arthur Brisbane, of whom he says:

Brisbane is the chief editorial writer for the Hearst newspapers. He addresses millions of readers every day in the year, through the Hearst daily and Sunday papers published in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, New York, and Boston. I assume that you have read his writings one time or another. If you haven't, I advise you to do so at once, for you can't afford not to get next to the man who is doing more than any other American journalist to upset the reign of monopoly and Americanize the minds of the millions of new brethren coming to us from Lower Europe.

Brisbane is about five feet nine, I should say, weighs probably one hundred and sixty pounds, has shoulders broad and muscular and a chest like a race-horse, round and deep. His face was tanned like an Indian's, but smooth, and, save for a few deep lines across the forehead, was unwrinkled and lit with a lively humor, when I saw him in June this year. I told him I had announced the Third Revolution, and he thought that was an amusing suggestion. "There will not be any revolution," he said, "nor any panic." The trusts, he thought, had so organized American industries that they could prevent a panic. They would know far in advance when the demand for manufactured goods was going to fall off, and would reduce the output gradually. What would become of the army of workers that should be thrown out of work during this gradual reduction of the output he did not explain, and I, because I believed him for once to be gravely in error, did not inquire.

Elbert Hubbard, alluding to Brisbane, in his "Little Journey to the Home of Mary Baker Eddy" (*The Philistine* for July, 1906), says Brisbane's salary is $75,000 a year. Whatever it is, it is probably far

Pears'

Pears' Soap furnishes all the skin needs, except water.

Just how it cleanses, softens and freshens the delicate skin-fabric, takes longer to expound than to experience. Use a cake.

Sold in every quarter of the globe.

Wax Your Furniture

With Johnson's Prepared Wax

You apply Johnson's Prepared Wax with cloth to any finished wood and bring to a polish with clean, dry cloth.

Write for our new book "The Proper Treatment for Floors, Woodwork and Furniture," which tells how to keep your furniture and all wood in beautiful condition. This is our regular 25c. edition which we send free for a limited time. It is 48 pages in size and printed in six colors. Send for it today. Don't delay.

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"A Complete Finish and Polish for All Wood"

For Furniture, Woodwork and Floors

Sold by all dealers in paint — 10 and 25c. packages and larger size cans. *Mention book edition LD92.*

S. C. JOHNSON & SON
Racine, Wis.

"The Wood-Finishing Authorities"

ELECTRO SILICON

Unequalled for Cleaning and Polishing SILVERWARE.

Send your address for a **FREE SAMPLE**, or 15c. in stamps for a full sized box.

Grocers sell it.

THE ELECTRO SILICON CO., 30 Cliff St., New York.

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more than any other American journalist has ever found in his pay-envelope. And nobody who can appreciate the tremendous drawing power of Brisbane's editorials—to say nothing of the probable high value of his general counsel in the administration of the Hearst properties, will question that he earns every dollar that he gets.

Declaring himself a less brilliant man than his father, the late Albert Brisbane (one of the geniuses who shared the famous Brook Farm experiment) Arthur Brisbane is certainly more forceful and more practical—in the common sense of that word. He is essentially an opportunist. He doubtless shares, in theory, the extremest views of the ultra-radicals, but he throws the weight of his influence into getting those things done that can be accomplished during his own lifetime. His program of public ownership of public utilities is far from satisfying the Socialists. They argue, and justly, in my opinion, that public ownership will not be more than half a success under capitalistic management of public affairs. However, Brisbane apparently believes that the Cooperative Commonwealth, which is the end and aim of Socialism, can come in only by proving itself step by step, in action, with public ownership of public utilities as the next step in order in our day. . . .

Brisbane's portrait does not show forth the most striking peculiarity of his countenance, namely, his overshadowing, cliff-like brow. There is something decidedly Napoleonic in the carriage of the man, and especially in this item of his cranial formation. A strong man, unmistakably, but not vain, not fooling himself with over-estimates of Brisbane, nor with under-estimates, either.

Marion Harland, the Adviser of Women.—Marion Harland, now in her seventy-fifth year, began her literary work when but sixteen, we are informed by *The Bookman*. Of these sixty years of writing, *The Bookman* remarks: "There is probably hardly a person in the land who can read and write who will not profess immediately a knowledge of her and her work, and yet further inquiry will very likely elicit the vague reply that 'she wrote a cook-book.'" That her literary field extends far beyond the confines of kitchen and pantry is attested to by *The Bookman* in these paragraphs:

In addition to writing her books, the latest of which, "The Distractions of Martha," is soon to appear, Mrs. Terhune edits the Woman's Department of the *North American Syndicate*, in itself no light undertaking, as her own account of some of her responsibilities shows:

"My average mail for the *North American Syndicate* is five hundred letters a week. That makes over twenty thousand letters a year. Besides these I have my personal correspondence, which is large. I could not get through with it all but for the help of an exceptional secretary. Then I am strong and work systematically. I write an abstract of my reply to every letter, either on the envelope or a piece of paper attached to it. My private correspondence I write wholly myself. People write to me about everything. Some of the letters I can not answer. Some want me to write the story of their lives and divide the profits with them. Others wish me to write stories the plots of which they offer to

All that perfect sanitation can contribute to domestic health is present in the bathroom equipped with "Standard" ware.

The sanitary one-piece construction, the pure snowy surface and the artistic form of "Standard" ware, make it a delight to use and a constant source of pride to the possessor. Its presence lends dignity and beauty to the most luxurious as well as modest home.

For reasons of health to every member of the family, for its comfort and convenience, economy and increased value of the house, "Standard" Porcelain Enameled Ware is preferred by the well informed house owner as in a class unapproached by any other kind.

Our Book "MODERN BATHROOMS" tells you how to plan, buy and arrange your bathroom, and illustrates many beautiful and inexpensive as well as luxurious rooms, showing the cost of each fixture in detail, together with many hints on decoration, tiling, etc. It is the most complete and beautiful booklet ever issued on the subject and contains 100 pages. FREE for six cents postage, and the name of your plumber and architect (if selected). The ABOVE FIXTURES, No. P-27—described in detail among the others—can be purchased from any plumber at a cost approximating $89.75—not counting freight, labor or piping.

CAUTION: Every piece of "Standard" Ware bears our "Standard" "Green and Gold" guarantee label, and has our trade-mark "Standard" cast on the outside. Unless the label and trade-mark are on the fixture it is not "Standard" Ware. Refuse substitutes—they are all inferior and will cost you more in the end. The word "Standard" is stamped on all our nickeled brass fittings; specify them and see that you get the genuine trimmings with your bath and lavatory, etc.

Address **Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.**, Dept 35, Pittsburgh, U. S. A.

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As evidence that this is in every particular one of the strongest and most conservative Savings Institutions in the country, we would like to send you our thirteen years' record, together with a long list of voluntary testimonials from patrons in all walks of life, some, without doubt, in your own immediate locality.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN Co. 5% PER ANNUM

Assets, $1,750,000.
Established 13 years.
Banking Dept. Supervision.
Earnings paid from day received to day withdrawn. Letters of inquiry solicited and promptly answered.
Industrial Savings and Loan Co.
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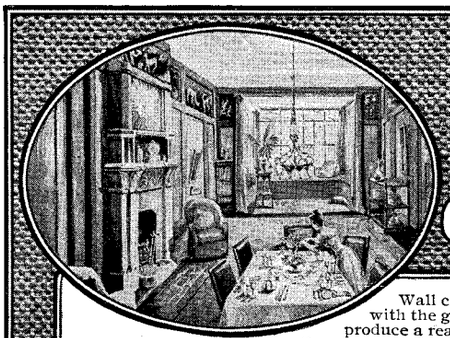

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Wall coverings must be in perfect harmony with the general color scheme of an interior to produce a really artistic ensemble. If you go to the expense of having high-grade wall coverings, you feel a sense of satisfaction if the result is artistic. When walls are covered with

TRADE **FAB-RI-KO-NA** MARK
WOVEN WALL COVERINGS

the most charming color schemes are possible, harmonizing perfectly with woodwork, furnishings, and color influence of adjoining rooms.

We offer you a special service if you are contemplating interior decoration. Our experts will suggest a color scheme adapted to your particular needs, whereby you may see actual samples of FAB-RI-KO-NA in *actual* colors, contrasted with wood finishings—thus showing on a small scale a reproduction of the actual wall effect.

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H. B. WIGGIN'S SONS CO., 24 Arch Street, Bloomfield, N. J.

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furnish me on the same terms. They are not infrequently offended when I decline. One such I told I could not write on all the subjects I had in my own mind if I lived for a hundred years. One proprietor of an English paper wanted me to contribute for a year without compensation, with the promise that after that I should be paid better than I had ever been paid by any paper."

General Corbin's Record.—The retirement of Lieut.-Gen. Henry C. Corbin after some forty-five years of service, says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "marked the passing of another of that handful of Civil-War veterans who have worn the army blue since first they donned it when Lincoln called the nation to arms." The *Plain Dealer* continues with this survey of his army life:

All in the service now were mere boys then; and when young Corbin, an Ohio farmer's boy and country school-teacher of eighteen, answered to that call he little thought that for forty-five years he would never cease to be a soldier, still less that when he came to leave the service he would vacate the post then occupied by Gen. Winfield Scott, the aged veteran to whom the troubled North was then looking for its military salvation. Like so many others he found the marshal's baton in his knapsack. He witnessed and contributed to the great transformation which forty-five years has made in the United States army, a transformation all of which he saw and no small part of which he was.

During and for a generation after the Civil War General Corbin's services were not conspicuous. As company and staff officer he did well his part in Indian campaigns and at various military headquarters, and the outbreak of the war with Spain in 1898 found him adjutant-general of the army and in a large sense its actual commander. His already demonstrated gift for administration then found full scope. The task was herculean, for the army then had no modern military organization, and with the militia and volunteers confusion was almost as sadly confounded as in 1861. More than any other one man he helped to bring order out of that chaos, and later gave the same wealth of experience and genius for hard work in assisting to recast our military system on approved modern lines. Like many another so-called desk soldier, he rendered more valuable service than most to whom it was given to lead armies in the field. A gallant and capable Ohio veteran has gone into well-earned retirement.

Royalty Without Parade.—The Atlanta *Georgian*, in an editorial, makes a plea for greater recognition of the "tenderer sentiments which stir the mind and heart," quoting from Bayard Taylor:

"The bravest are the tenderest,
The loving are the daring."

In the course of the plea two "homely illustrations of the human side of royalty" are given, which are worth repeating:

They tell a pretty story of the Queen Mother of Holland, who is one of the sweetest and loveliest of the royal women of the old world. One morning recently she was rudely awakened by a loud knocking at her chamber door. When she asked who was there, a quaintly dignified voice answered: "The Queen of Holland." To this the queen mother answered: "I am not up yet, and am not able to receive her Majesty, but if it is only my little daughter she may come in."

And the winsome little Queen of Holland, in the more charming character of the "little daughter," entered her mother's room.

A similar story has been told of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. Answering a rap at his door, Prince Albert asked: "Who is there?" and received the reply "The Queen," whereupon her husband, devoted to her tho he was, declined to let her enter. An hour later she returned and rapped at the door, and in answer to the same question

Professional cooks find

Lea & Perrins' Sauce

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

the most valuable of all sauces, because it perfects the flavor of the greatest variety of dishes.

CHOPS, STEAKS, ROASTS, COLD MEAT, SALADS, FISH, GAME, SOUPS and CURRIES—

all are improved by the judicious use of

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—the peerless seasoning.

Beware of Imitations.
Look for Lea & Perrins' signature.

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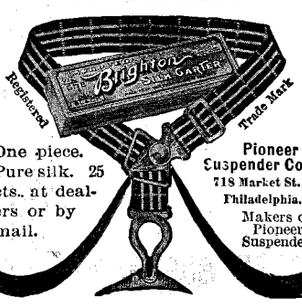
FLAT CLASP GARTERS

Make All Men Comfortable



One piece. Pure silk. 25 cts., at dealers or by mail.

Pioneer Suspender Co., 718 Market St., Philadelphia. Makers of Pioneer Suspenders

365 SHAVES

WITHOUT STROPPING

A shave every day in the year for less than two cents a week.

One million satisfied users prove the supremacy of the Gillette double-edged wafer blades which require **No Stropping** and are **Always Sharp.** If there is a single user of the Gillette Razor who is not getting the utmost satisfaction, **we want to know it.**

12 Perfect Blades. 24 Sharp Edges.

The steel used in Gillette Blades is made specially for this purpose. By a unique process which required years to perfect, this steel is converted into Gillette double-edged wafer blades, uniform in temper, and with the most perfect shaving edge in the world.

Each blade is good for an average of more than 20 smooth, delightful shaves without stropping. When dulled throw away as you do a used pen. A new blade inserted in a second.

No Stropping. No Honing, Always Sharp.

50,000 double-edged blades a day are turned out at our factory—100,000 shaving edges—the strongest evidence that Gillette Razors are widely used and appreciated.

Every man should secure a Gillette Razor. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded on our 30 Days' Free Trial Offer. Most dealers make this offer; if yours won't, we will.

Two-thirds Size. Ready for Use.

Gillette Playing Cards for 25c.

and the name of a friend who does not use the Gillette, we send postpaid, a full deck of playing cards—regular 50c. quality, celluloid finish, round corners and gold edges, in handsome heavy gold-embossed leatherette telescope case.

Prices: Triple Silver-plated Set with 12 blades $5; Standard Combination Set with Shaving Brush and Soap in Triple Silver-plated Holders, $7.50; Extra Blades, 10 for 50c.

Sold by all Drug, Cutlery and Hardware dealers everywhere. Send today for our handsome illustrated booklet.

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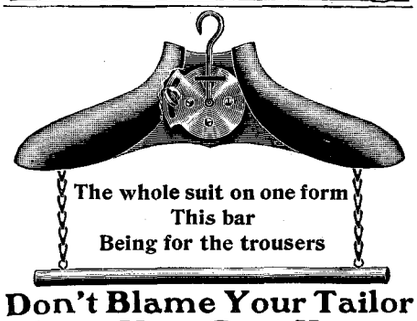
Gillette Safety Razor

NO STROPPING, NO HONING.



The whole suit on one form
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Don't Blame Your Tailor Blame Your Coat-Hanger

The effect of careful tailoring is more often ruined by the hanging of a coat on the ordinary coat-hanger than by hanging it by the strap on the neck.

THE KEEPSHAPE ADJUSTABLE FORM

The only coat form—others are merely hangers. This is a hanger with adjustable shoulder forms which keeps the coat in perfect fitting condition.

It will *not* permit wrinkles to form under the collar.
It will *not* permit the shoulders of a coat to be stretched out of shape as the ordinary hanger.
It *will* save its cost many times over in pressing bills and your coat will have the same fit and shape as it came from the tailor.
It *will* increase your closet capacity two-fold. The shoulder forms are instantly adjustable to all sizes of coats.

THE KEEPSHAPE ADJUSTABLE FORM is made of light, durable metal, and finished in black Japan. Price, $1.25 each, 6 for $7.00, 12 for $12.00, prepaid.

TRY IT AT OUR EXPENSE. If after 30 days' trial the Keepshape Forms are not satisfactory in every respect return them and we will refund every cent of the purchase price.

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replied, "Victoria," whereupon she was welcomed with open arms.

Perhaps there was never a more pathetic cry than that of this same royal woman—Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India—when in the agony of her grief for the husband of her youth, she exclaimed, "There is no one left to call me Victoria now."

These are homely illustrations of the human side of royalty—the feeling which underlies the robes of royalty and o errides ceremonious conventions. To our democratic minds there is more of the divinity that doth hedge a king, but to the subjects of other countries there is a glamour and a glory in the "round rnd to top of sovereignty" which seems to remove at far above the common herd. And to such as these they must sometimes even wonder if kings and queens are subject to the joys and sorrows and passions which animate the generality of mankind.

A High-School Teacher at Eighty-two.—Sixty-two years as a teacher in one school is a remarkable record for a man of any city to boast of—even an inhabitant of Philadelphia. In *The Inquirer* of that city we read of Prof. Zephaniah Hopper, of the Central High School, whose sixty-third year of teaching begins this fall. S ys *The Inquirer*:

The professor celebrated his eighty-second birthday anniversary yesterday, but he says that he feels as spry as he did years ago, and expects to explain the rules of calculus to the present seniors with the same zest with which he taught their fathers in the happy period before the Civil War.

Professor Hopper's career as a teacher is almost identical with the history of the High School itself. He graduated with the first class in 1842, and two years later began to teach mathematics.

More than twenty-five thousand pupils have studied under him, and his record as an instructor is a most unusual one in the history of education in America. Professor Hopper has at all times been popular with the High-School boys, and he will receive a hearty welcome this morning, both on account of his birthday anniversary and also in honor of his long service as a professor.

Trousseaus of German Heiresses.—Despatches from Berlin told recently of the visit to that city of a wealthy German mother and her two daughters, for the purpose of buying trousseaus for the girls who are said to be perhaps the richest heiresses of the world. The moderate cost of these trousseaus, in view of this fact, has caused a grea' deal of comment. A Berlin despatch to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* gives these particulars:

Frau Krupp, widow of the great gunmaker of Essen, and her daughters, Bertha and Barbara, have just been here, the object of their visit being to buy the wedding-trousseaus for the daughters. Notwithstanding their immense wealth, not more than $250 was spent for each outfit. This modest outlay is quite in accordance with the remarkable simplicity with which the g rls were brought up.

Fräulein Bertha Krupp is the richest woman in Germany, she being the principal heir under her father's will. She is engaged to marry Gustav von Bohlen und Halbach, under-secretary of the Prussian legation to the Vatican.

Barbara Krupp, altho not nearly so rich as her sister, is worth $12,500,000. Her fiancé is Baron Telo von Wilowski, son of the Governor of Prussian Saxony. Neither bridegroom-elect is wealthy.

Obedience in a Royal Nursery.—The Princess of Wales, according to *The Youth's Companion*, has trained her children so carefully in habits of obedience and veracity that they are nearly models of what children should be in those particulars. As an illustration of what the royal mother has done in

When You Look in Your Mirror

Are You Satisfied?

Any Woman Can Have Good Health, a Refined Face and Good Figure

You will doubtless take up some special study this year—why not study to make yourself perfect in health and figure with a clear brain that you may be useful, attractive and a source of pleasure to your family, to your friends and to yourself? Many a woman has surprised her husband and friends by giving 15 minutes a day in the privacy of her own room to special directions which I give her for the care of health, face and figure. I study each woman's case just as a physician studies it, the only difference being that I strengthen and put in place weakened organs by exercise for nerves and muscles controlling such organs, bring a good circulation of warm, pure blood which I purify by teaching correct breathing and by prescribing the special diet, bathing, etc., adapted to each individual. I strengthen ***all your vital organs, lungs, heart, nerve*** centers and send your blood bounding through your veins as when a child. I ***develop*** or ***reduce your figure*** to correct proportions. I teach you to stand and to walk with an ease and dignity which at once bespeak culture and refinement. Every figure ***can be rounded*** out ***symmetrically*** unless bones are missing or tissues entirely wasted away, and the woman who carries from 20 to 100 pounds of ***superfluous flesh*** every time she moves has my sympathy—but she does not need to do so—and surely it is every woman's privilege and duty to keep herself attractive and pleasing.

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Miss Cocroft at Her Desk

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"My kidneys are much better."
"My eyes are stronger and I have taken off my glasses."
"I have not had a sign of gall stones since I began your work."
"I weigh 83 lbs. less, and have gained wonderfully in strength."
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"Have grown from a nervous wreck into a state of good, quiet nerves."

I will send you my little booklet on how to stand and to walk, free—every woman should have this, and if you will fill out the enclosed coupon I will tell you what I can do for you and I will send you extracts of letters from my pupils if I have helped similar cases. I do not give the name of a pupil unless she has given me permission to do so; every woman's letter is held in strict confidence. I will not work with you unless I feel I can help you. My advice and information in regard to my work are free. I wish you could read the reports from my pupils for one day—they would do your heart good, as they do mine.

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Write me which of the following ailments apply to your case. ON YOUR LIST mark with (XX) opposite the point MOST IMPORTANT in your case and mark (X) opposite those which also interest you. If you are suffering from any other ailment or if there are any particulars in regard to your case which I should know, write about them fully and I will frankly tell you, without charge, what I can do for you.

Dept. 64

Thin bust
Thin chest
Thin arms
Thin neck
Round shouldered
Superfluous flesh
Prominent hips
Protruding abdomen
Height
Weight
Do you stand correctly
Complexion
Do you walk gracefully
Weakness
Lame back
Dullness
Irritable
Nerves
Headaches
Catarrh
Dizziness
Indigestion
Constipation
Liver
Kidneys
Lungs
Heart
Throat
Colds
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Is your health or figure imperfect in any way not mentioned here?
Occupation?
What is your age?
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Give me your full name and address, writing very clearly, please.

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NOTE: Miss Cocroft, as President of Physical Culture Extension Work in America, needs no further introduction

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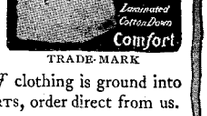

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Mention Literary Digest, 9-29

the training of these youth *The Companion* prints the following:

Before her Royal Highness started on her trip round the world with her husband she drew up a list of rules to be observed in the nursery, and added a series of light tasks to be fulfilled by each one of the youngsters before the date set for her return.

The rules were to be enforced by the nurses. The performance of the tasks was left to the honor of the children, and in addition there was a list of things they must not do.

There were occasional lapses of memory as regards the forbidden things, and some carelessness in carrying out the tasks, for royal children, despite the severity of their training, are children still. But in the main they respected their mother's wishes and commands, and took no advantage of her absence. Upon one occasion, however, they were sorely tempted. This was when their loving and beloved grandmother, Queen Alexandra, brought them a big box of bonbons. But when the sweets were offered to them, one child after another reluctantly but firmly declined to take any.

"We like them, but mother has forbidden us to eat them," explained the eldest prince.

"You can have the sugar-plums if I say you may," said the indulgent Queen. "I will tell mama all about it when she returns."

Prince Eddie wavered momentarily, then reiterated his refusal.

"We'd like them," he sighed, "but that's what mother said."

The Queen was slightly annoyed by this opposition.

"But if *I* say you may——" she said.

Prince Eddie stood his ground, a hero between two fires—the wishes of his adored mother and those of his almost equally adored grandmother. His sister and his brothers followed his lead. When the Queen went away she put the bonbons on the nursery table and there they stayed for months untouched, a handsome monument to the thoroughness of the princess's training and the respectful love and devotion of her children.

The Business Mayor of Scranton.—Scranton, Pa., has now at the head of municipal affairs a man whose chief claim to the office of mayor was his success in his own business life and the promise which he gave of a similarly successful business administration of the city's government. *The Outlook* tells of his campaign for election, a campaign entered upon, we are told, through no desire of the man himself, but only after much pressure had been brought to induce him to rid Scranton of the political coterie which had previously run its affairs. Mr. J. Benjamin Dimmick, the choice of the business element of the city, was elected on a sort of Independent-Republican platform. He was opposed in the primaries by the Republican machine, but secured the nomination, notwithstanding, and then received the support of the party leaders and after a closely fought campaign was rewarded with an election. Something of the qualifications of the man, and a few particulars of the campaign, are told in *The Outlook*, from which we quote:

Mr. Dimmick s nomination was opposed by the machine, who put up the Director of Public Safety in the then existing administration, Mark K. Edgar. Literally at the eleventh hour of the last day for registering candidates, however, Mr. Edgar's name was withdrawn, and that of William Corless, the warden of the county jail, and a thoroughgoing labor man, was substituted. The purpose of the move was obvious. Mr. Dimmick was a rich man and an officer in corporations; if the labor sentiment could be aroused against him, he might be beaten. Then began a strenuous campaign for the nomination.

In attempting to give some idea of Mr. Dimmick's

"Foibles of the Bench," 144pp., **"Foibles of the Bar,"** 150pp., by Henry S. Wilcox, of the Chicago Bar; are racy, instructive, exhibit mistakes and faults of Judges and Lawyers, defects in judicial proceedings, and contain humorous anecdotes and funny sayings. Cloth gilttop; $1 each. Address, Legal Literature Co., Chicago.

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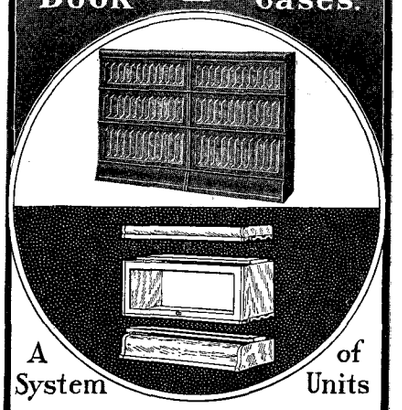

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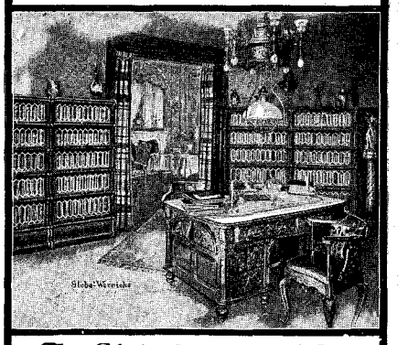

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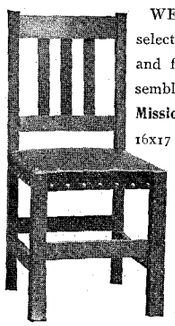

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personality and his qualifications for the office which, in response to the popular command, he was seeking, I can not do better than to quote from the Scranton *Times*, the Democratic newspaper of the city:

"A gentleman of wealth, of culture, of public spirit, courteous, amiable, dignified; a successful business man. He is president of the Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company and of the Scranton Lace Curtain Company, and is interested in a number of important local industries and charities. He is a Republican in politics, but has never been even indirectly connected with any political machine."

The qualities which I am convinced must have been most instrumental in bringing about the success of his two campaigns are his simplicity, his sincerity, and that indefinable something which in a woman we call charm, but which in a man may more appropriately be called personal magnetism. Mr. Dimmick is a Pennsylvanian by birth, but of New-England stock. He was graduated from Yale in the class of 1881; he afterward studied law and began to practise in Scranton. Shortly after, he was obliged by poor health to give up his work and go abroad. He lived for five years in Italy and Switzerland, and then returned to Scranton, where he became diverted from legal to business and financial pursuits.

The platform on which he sought the nomination was simple and direct: First and foremost, a business administration as opposed to a political administration; the recognition of merit in the holders of positions in the city government and the rewarding it with security and permanency; the distribution, on a safe, proper, and equitable basis, among the various financial institutions of the city, of all public funds, and the securing to the city on all such deposits of the interest which had formerly been a perquisite of the treasurer's office; the laying of sewers wherever investigation showed the need for them; better construction, maintenance, and cleaning of the city's streets; extension and improvement of the park system; the effort to secure the equitable taxation of franchises and public utilities. These were some of the special objects that he would try to accomplish; but, above all and embracing all, he promised a business administration.

The forces that were behind him in his fight for the nomination were peculiarly mixed. The boss of the Republican machine for State purposes and the Director of Public Works in the existing administration represented the element of "practical" politics; members of the Municipal League, the theoretical reformers, if I may use the expression without offense. An incident early in the campaign well illustrates the presence of an element not generally found in reform movements. On New Year's day a group of representatives of the different districts was gathered to forecast the probabilities of success. One after another gave his opinion of the support that might be hoped for in his district. At last a veteran district captain from an outlying section was called on for his estimate.

"My district'll give Mr. Dimmick 273 votes."

"Oh, Mr. X.," said Mr. Dimmick, "you mean *about* 273 votes, of course."

"No, I mean 273 votes," was the reply.

"Why, Mr. X.," argued Mr. Dimmick, "you mean you *think* I'll get that number of votes."

"No, I mean 273 votes. D— it, ain't I one of the judges of election?"

So the practical politician and the reformer worked side by side.

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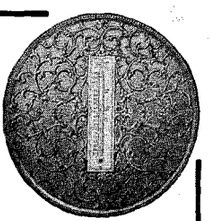

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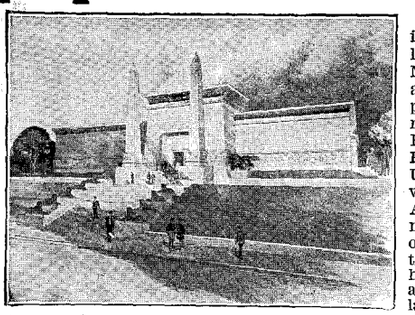

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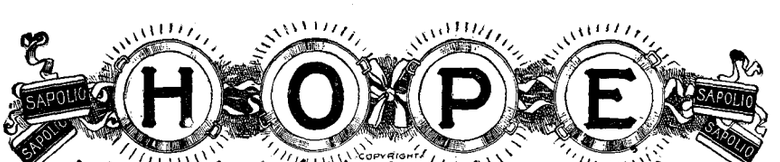
Guarding Mr. Rockefeller.—"It was no purpose to intrude which led me to a first acquaintance with a part of the system by which Mr. John D. Rockefeller protects himself," writes William R. Stewart in *Pearson's Magazine*. On the contrary, we are told, it was not even curiosity which led him to stumble innocently upon and set in motion some of the intricate devices which were arranged at Pocantico Hills to provide for Mr. Rockefeller's safety. But once Mr. Stewart had discovered that such elaborate precautions were taken, he was interested to learn of their extent, and he wondered often what enjoyment Mr. Rockefeller is able to find in life in consequence of them. Mr. Stewart says that "the Kings of England, Italy, and Portugal, the Emperors of Germany, Austria, and Japan, and the Presidents of the United States, of France, and of Switzerland use fewer precautions against attack or intrusion than does Mr. Rockefeller." Of these precautions we are further told:

Trusting himself neither in hotels nor public conveyances, Mr. Rockefeller has his own houses wherever he goes, his own carriages when he drives, and a private car when he travels. In New York he has a residence on Fifty-fourth street, connecting through to the home of his sister on Fifty-third Street; in Cleveland he has a city home and a country residence at Forest Hill; he has a house and a large estate in the Pocantico Hills: a house and an estate at Lakewood, New Jersey; and a large residence at Pasadena, California.

Except between his various homes Mr. Rockefeller seldom travels by rail, and at all the terminals he has retainers among the minor officials, who carefully see that he is protected against publicity. His own carriage and coachman always meet the train on which he is expected. A trusted body-guard, athletic and armed, accompanies him everywhere. Deputy sheriffs guard his fenced-in estates. The most complete burglar-alarm systems which can be devised are installed in all his homes, and a maze of call-buttons ingeniously placed at a hundred spots give instant means of warning from every part of the grounds. It is said that the alarm system at his summer residence near Cleveland cost more money than the house itself.

The Rockefeller estates are nothing more than vast protected enclosures where the "Oil King" can shut himself up and be safe. How thoroughly he can do this was shown when for three months process-servers of the Attorney-General of Missouri and newspaper reporters of the entire country tried to learn his whereabouts and failed.

Wealth does not always make a coward of a man, but it has of Mr. Rockefeller. Perhaps the manner of its accumulation has something to do with this. Jay Gould was a physical coward. Senator Clark of Montana is not. Gould and Rockefeller made their wealth by cold, deliberate scheming, in which the elemental human passions played little part. Theirs was the cunning of the fox; Clark's the rapacity of the catamount. And so while Clark builds himself a gorgeous palace on Fifth Avenue, flaunting his wealth defiantly before all men, Rockefeller, fearful to draw dangerous attention, dwells secluded in modest houses, overshadowed by their neighbors.



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He trusts no one save those whom money may attach to him. His body-guard is "imported," as is also his valet. One is Irish, the other Swiss. It is not known that Mr. Rockefeller is a student of history, otherwise it might be inferred that in this he has followed the example of certain kings of France whose Irish and Swiss guards proved their faithfulness in many emergencies. Mr. Rockefeller believes foreigners less likely than Americans to have designs upon him. The laborers on his various estates are mostly newly arrived Italians who hardly yet can speak English.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Evidence.—"The evidence shows, Mrs. Mulcohey, that you threw a stone at Policeman Casey."

"It shows more than that, yer Honer, it shows that Oi hit him."—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

Brief but Enlightening.—FIRST FRIEND (on deck of ocean steamer—to seasick companion)—"Have you dined, old man?"

SECOND FRIEND (faintly)—"On the contrary!"—*Punch.*

All-Sufficient.—"If that French count is going to visit you, don't you think you'd better take a few French lessons?" inquired Jenks.

"Oh, I'm fixed," replied Nuritch; "I've learned how to say, 'Sorry, but I never lend any money.'"—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A Good Reason.—Two old friends on the street, locking arms, strolled slowly along, discussing various topics. Personal ones were touched upon at last, and, after exchanging family solicitudes for several moments, the Judge asked the Major:

"And dear old Mrs. ——, your aunt? She must be rather feeble now. Tell me, how is she?"

"Buried her yesterday," said the Major.

"Buried her? Dear me, dear me! Is the good old lady dead?"

"Yes; that's why we buried her," said the Major.—*Argonaut.*

A Busy Voter.—John Weaver, the reform Mayor of Philadelphia, was recently congratulated by a delegation of clergymen on the clean administration that he has given the Quaker City.

In the course of his reply Mayor Weaver said:

"I am glad to tell you that things with us have improved. Take, for instance, the matter of elections. A Philadelphian, some years ago, was running for a small office, and on election day he went from poll to poll cheering his supporters on.

"As he left a certain poll a shabby individual approached and shook him by the hand.

"'I trust, sir,' said the candidate, 'that you are one of my supporters?'"

"'One?' chuckled the shabby individual. 'Why, bless your heart, I'm seven of 'em.'"—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

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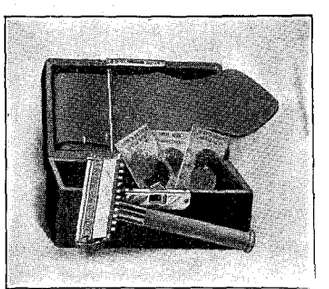

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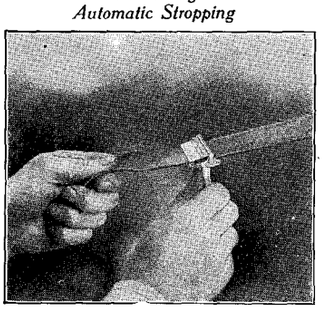

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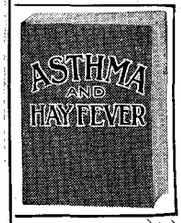

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TATTEREDEN TORNE—"I can't, madam; you see I'm a stationary engineer!"—*Woman's Home Companion*

Nothing but Graft.—"Ah," said the enthusiastic friend, "your father-in-law gave you a check for $10,000, I understand."

"Yes," responded the young man who had married the daughter of a trust magnate, "but, confound him, he made me give him a secret rebate."—*Houston Chronicle.*

Translated.—"Habiliments for Infants" is a sign in a clothing-store in Boston. A Western visitor, seeing it, stopped in amazement.

"What does that mean?" he asked his better-acquainted fellow Westerner.

"That?" said the other. "Oh, that is Boston dialect for kids' duds."—*Youth's Companion.*

Hard on the Housewife.—"And what do you call this—er—article?" asked Mr. Jawback, at the tea-table. "Ah, 'marble cake?' Well named—exceedingly well named. And the—er—segments we had last night were denominated 'pound cake,' were they not? Quite so! Cookery, my dear, especially yours, is a particularly frank, ingenuous thing in its nomenclature!"—*Cleveland Leader.*

Mary Once More.

Mary had a little waist,
Where waists were meant to grow,
And everywhere the fashions went
Her waist was sure to go.
—*New York Sun.*

Reciprocity.—A young woman in Washington had been reading that Senator Morgan advocated the system of reciproc ty.

"What is meant by reciprocity?" asked she of a young man, long known to be her admirer.

"Reciprocity," responded the guileful youth, "may be defined to mean an exchange in which neither party gains an undue advantage at the expense of the other. For instance, if you gave me a kiss, I should feel bound to give you one in return."

"I see," answered the young woman, "but I fail to understand why an old gentleman like Mr. Morgan should attach so much importance to it."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

Sælir ok Blessadir, Laxmadur.—The Icelandic form of greeting—"*Sælir ok blessadir, laxmadur*" (Welcome, friend, and God bless you)—was recently made the subject of an address delivered in Copenhagen on the occasion of the visit of the Icelandic "Altingsmænd" (members of the *Alteig*, the Icelandic legislative body) to the Danish capital. The meaning of the beautiful greeting was expounded, when suddenly a man in the audience burst into a fit of uncontrollable laughter. Asked to explain what he found so mirth-provoking in these words, he said:

"Well, it just reminds me of an occasion when I was discussing with a seaman the advantage of knowing foreign languages. He was a tall, blue-eyed, sturdy chap, and had visited most every country on earth during his seafaring career. Said he: 'Why, of course it is handy to know other people's lingo. It makes you able to make friends wherever you go. Now, for instance, when I meet an Icelander, I just say: "Sail to blazes, landsman," and we are friends right off.' 'But,' I remonstrated, 'there seems no sense in using that phrase as a friendly greeting.' 'No, 'tain't that it is so very friendly like, but it does fetch them Icelanders every time, for they always greet you back with them very same words, 'Sail to blazes, landsman.'"—*Translated from Berlingske Tidende* (Copenhagen) *for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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Particularly Impressed Her.—"You were at the concert last night, were you?" said the next-door neighbor. "How did you like it?"

"It was splendid," said Mrs. Lapsling. "They played one overture, with a wabbly ghetto by the violinist, that was the finest thing I ever heard in my life."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Wanted Definite Directions.—CAPTAIN—"Do you see that captain on the bridge five miles away?"

TAR—"Ay, ay, sir."

CAPTAIN—"Let him have one of those 12-inch shells in the eye."

TAR—"Which eye, sir?"—*Deseret News.*

Remorse in Instalments.—There was once a man who was robbed of one hundred dollars. A long time afterward he received this letter:

"Dear Sir: Five years ago I robbed you of one hundred dollars. I am filled with remorse that I could have done such a thing. I send you a dollar and a half to ease my conscience."—*New York Tribune.*

Another Packing-House Scandal.—A man who was running a lunch-stand out in a Western town used only canned goods.

The Indians from a near-by reservation had seen him take so many different things from cans that seemed to them should be growing in the open air that they began to wonder what he would bring next.

One day he got a graphophone and started it to playing. A crowd soon collected, among it several Indians.

Some one went up to a group of Indians and asked what they thought of it. The reply was a shrug of the shoulders and the expressive "Ugh!" Finally he went up to one young brave and asked his opinion The Indian thought awhile and then said calmly:

"Ugh! Canned white man!"—*Judge's Magazine of Fun.*

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

September 14.—The Cuban Congress, assembled in special session, tho lacking quorums in both houses, passes a blanket bill conferring full powers on President Palma to take necessary steps to suppress the insurrection.

At a meeting in St. Petersburg attended by thousands of students it is resolved to reopen the universities, thus putting an end to the paralysis of the educational system of Russian which has endured for the last two years.

Dominican forces attack rebels from Haytian territory, and are defeated. Monte Christi is still being besieged.

September 15.—Ecuador makes arrangements with a French financial concern for a loan of $27,000,000 to cancel home obligations.

General Trepoff, commandant of the imperial palace at Peterhof and formerly Governor General of St. Petersburg, dies of heart disease.

The Universal Peace Congress is opened at Milan. A message from President Roosevelt is read.

September 16.—A monument of George Washington is unveiled in Budapest in the presence of 30,000 Hungarians.

Colonel Clifford Nadand, of Kentucky, obtains from the Turkish government the exclusive right to bottle the water of the River Jordan and ship it to all parts of the world for baptismal purposes.

Envoys from Honduras, Salvador, and Guatemala meet at San Jose, Costa Rica, to draw up a treaty of peace.

Independence Day is celebrated in Mexico without disturbance.

After conference with leading Cuban rebel prisoners and emissaries, President Palma announces an indefinite stoppage of hostilities with the object of making peace.

September 17.—Severe measures are taken to suppress a Carlist revolt in Catalonia, Spain.

The Duke of Abruzzi is preparing, with the aid of King Victor Emmanuel, an expedition to the Himalayas, hoping to ascend Mt. Everest.

September 18.—A typhoon at Hongkong causes great damage to shipping and heavy loss of life. A number of war-ships are damaged

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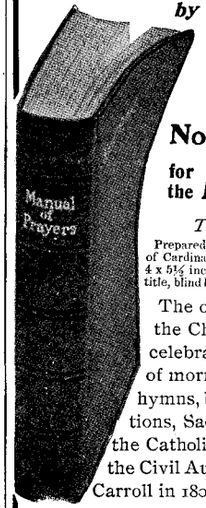

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three steamers founder, six are in collision, and eight are driven ashore.

Russians capture six Japanese fishing vessels for poaching off the Kamchatkan coast, a battle ensues in which a Russian officer and nineteen men and two officers and a dozen Japanese are killed.

A band of natives invade Casa Blanca, Morocco, and attack Europeans, wounding several.

The old Finnish four-chambered Diet passes out of existence to make way for a unicameral Parliament.

September 19.—Estimates of the loss of life in the Hongkong typhoon place the number in the thousands.

President Palma, in conversation with the American Secretaries, Taft and Bacon says that he will resign if new elections are granted.

September 22.—Three huge vessels are launched in the United Kingdom, the Cunard liner *Mauriania*, the White Star liner *Adriatic*, and the longest cruiser in the world the *Shannon*.

Premier Stolypine gives a solemn assurance that no more Jewish massacres will occur in Russia and promises, also laws removing Jewish disabilities and guaranteeing full religious freedom for all sects. An unsuccessful attempt is made to stir up an anti-Jewish outbreak in Odessa.

Secretary Taft assures President Palma that, while the United States has no desire to control Cuban affairs, it will not shirk its duty.

Domestic.

September 14.—Following a conference at Oyster Bay by the President, Secretary Taft, Secretary Bonaparte, and Assistant Secretary Bacon, it is announced that Mr. Taft and Mr. Bacon will leave at once for Cuba.

A panic is caused at the unveiling of a statue of President McKinley at Columbus, Ohio, by the efforts of a crowd to get near Mrs. Longworth.

C. M. Daniels, the Olympic champion swimmer, lowers his own world's record for 220 yards in the national swimming championships, covering the distance in 2:40 4-5.

September 15.—William Bryan in answer to a question from the *Iron Trade Review*, defines his position on trusts, and says he would curb any corporation controlling enough of any output to prevent competition.

Secretary Shaw, in a speech at Memphis, replying to Bryan declares that the Government-ownership issue is inevitable, and that for his part he is willing to accept the Democratic challenge.

Abram Salefdo, president of the Mexican Revolutionary Junta in Arizona, is turned over to the Mexican authorities.

September 16.—Captain Amundsen, who has just navigated the Northwest passage, arrives at Seattle and announces that he has found the north magnetic pole.

Secretary Taft and Assistant Secretary Bacon, and their party leave Washington for Havana.

September 17.—William J. Bryan speaks at Raleigh and at Greensboro, N. C.

The hearing on the Pure-Food law is begun at the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation in New York

Monuments are unveiled on Antietam battlefield to the Third, Fourth, Seventh, and Eighth Pennsylvania Reserve Regiments in the presence of Governor Pennypacker and his staff.

Charles E. Hughes says that if elected an insurance trustee he will not serve,

September 18.—Captain Southerland, commander of the United States naval forces at San Domingan waters, cables the navy Department that the revolt on the island is assuming alarming proportions and advises that no war-ships be removed from that station.

Winston Churchill, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of New Hampshire, is defeated by Charles M. Floyd, of Manchester, who receives the nomination on the ninth ballot.

Secretary Wilson, in Washington, says that he fears a shortage in New York's meat supply when the Pure-Food law goes into effect.

September 19.—The President issues an order from Oyster Bay extending the eight-hour law to apply to all government work. He also issues a proclamation opening half a million acres of Indian lands in Oklahoma to homesteaders.

Secretary Bonaparte awards the making of the big naval guns and gun forgings largely to the Government gunshop at the Washington Navy Yard. The contracts for the balance are divided between the Midvale Steel Company and the Bethlehem Company.

September 20.—Gen. Frederick Funston arrives in Washington and is in consultation with General Bell, chief of staff, and other officers preparatory to departing for Havana to join Secretary Taft's party.

Secretary Root and party arrive at Panama.

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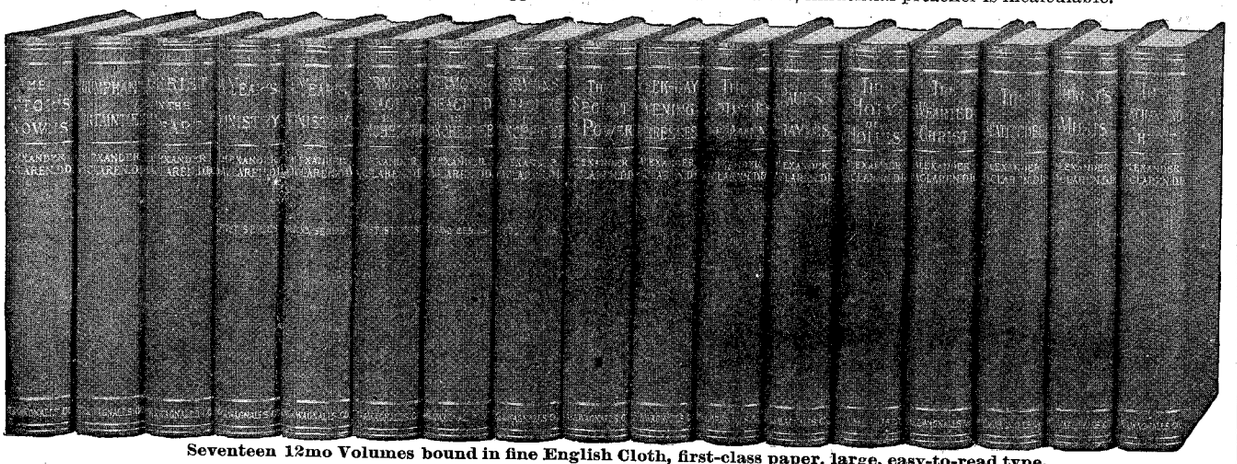

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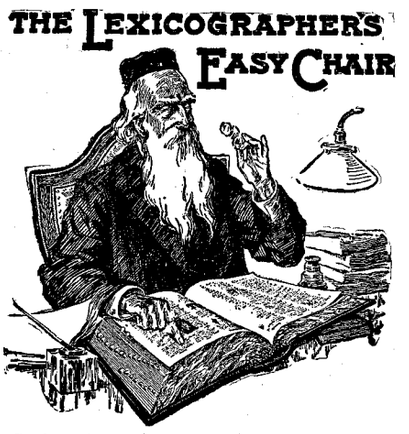

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"G. W. H.," Lebanon, Pa.—"Which of the following sentences is preferable? 'For Jesus Christ's, our blessed Redeemer's, sake,' or 'For Jesus Christ, our blessed Redeemer's, sake.'"

Where several coordinate nouns are in the possessive, the strict grammatical requirement would be the inflection of each, and in accordance with this ruling the first sentence is correct, but the awkwardness of such a succession of possessives forbids its use. A common way of avoiding the difficulty is to inflect only the last of the series; but this is incorrect unless the series of names forms a combined name, as that of a business firm. The preferable way is to discard the possessive form for the objective case with *of*; as, "For the sake of our blessed Redeemer, Jesus Christ."

"F. H. L.," Cuevas, Miss.—"What is the correct pronunciation of *Douma*?"

Du"mah'—*u* as in rule.

"A. T. B.," Casper, Wyo.—"When is a person a butcher, as distinguished from a person who occasionally slaughters animals, or kills animals under a contract to deliver beef?"

Originally a professional butcher was a killer of he goats for the market; later, a slaughterer of animals for the market or one who dresses or deals in meat for food. A person who "occasionally slaughters animals," and does not do it as a means of livelihood, is no more a butcher than the farmer who occasionally kills a pig, a chicken, or a turkey.

"W. H. O.," Petersburg, O.—"Please give the origin of *undertaker*, as applied to one who buries the dead, and tell me when the word was first used?

"Undertaker" is derived from *under* + *take*, and its application to burial is perhaps due to the custom of purchasing the right of digging the fields practised at one time. The word has been in use for more than two hundred years.

"L. F. D.," Carlsbad, N. M.—"Is the sentence 'Its atomic mass is the highest of any known substance' correct English?"

No. In such a case use 'all" instead of "any." Since "any" individualizes or separates, signifying one or some out of a certain quantity or number, and thus differentiating from the whole or entire quantity or number, the word should also never be used interchangeably with 'all."

In this case it is preferable to speak of atomic volume for atomic weight. *Mass* in physics is the measure or expression of quantity of matter in a body as indicated either by its weight or by the amount of force necessary to produce a given amount of motion in the body in a given time.

Mass and weight are sometimes confounded because weight is an indication of mass. But they are distinct in meaning, mass being that quality which is the condition of inertia. The mass of a body is not altered by taking it from one place to another where the intensity of gravity is different, as from the equator to the poles; its weight is altered by so doing.

The *atomic volume* of an element is the space occupied by a quantity of the element as compared with its atomic weight. It is determined by dividing the specific gravity of the element by its atomic weight. *Atomic weight* is the weight of an atom of a chemical element as compared with that of an atom of hydrogen.

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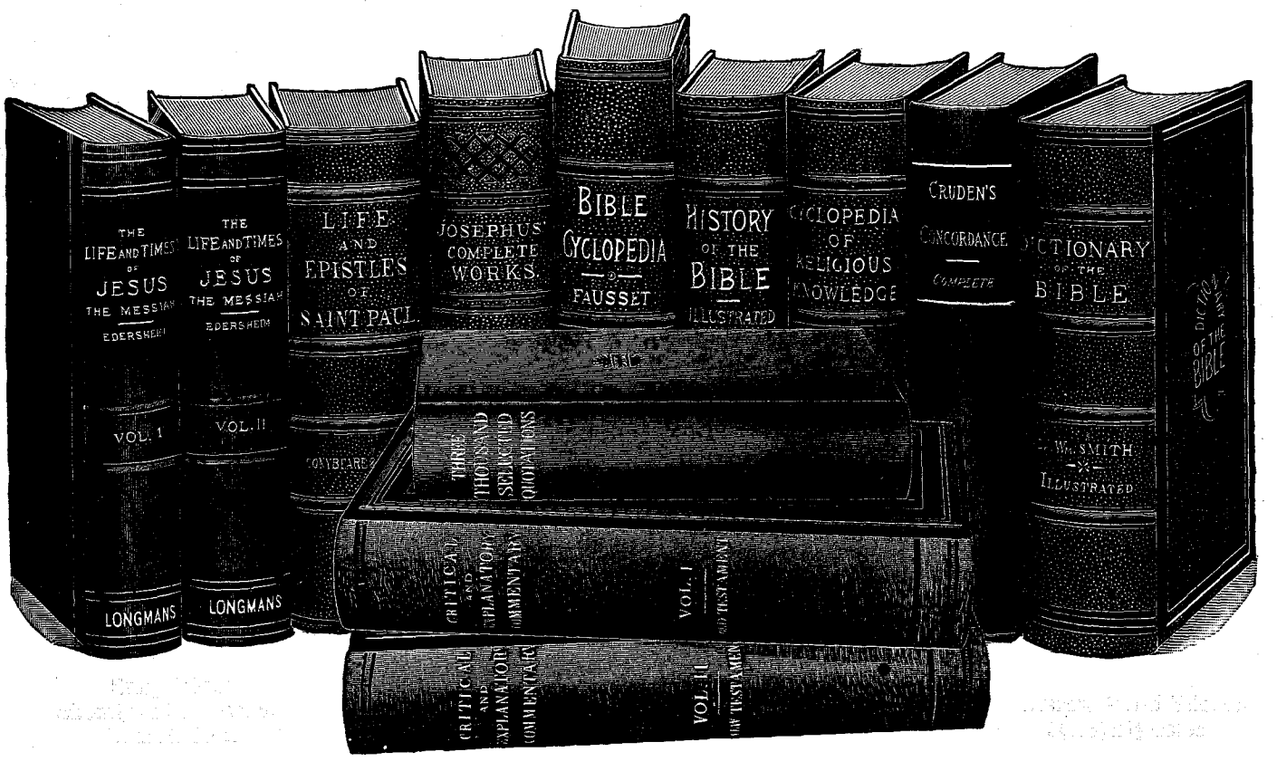

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